FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 137 *16 July 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Losev Assesses Senate SALT Hearings, Hits Pentagon Arms Plans AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Kachanov, Kovalev, Shchedrov]
Senate Hearings on SALT II CC 1
Indian Ocean Zone of Peace CC 2
Vietnamese Refugees Problem CC 3
Formation of New Italian Government CC 5
Portuguese Political Situation CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Army Paper Views Status, Future of U.S. Volunteer Army A 1
[Nikolayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jul]
U.S. Steps Up Military Pressure on Western Europe A 3
[Gan]
Plan for Mideast Intervention Force 'Dangerous Game' A 4
[Leontyev]
U.S. Looks for Ways To Punish Arab Oil Countries A 5
[Bolshakov]
Shishlin Comments on Need for 'Restrained Behavior' by U.S. A 6
Australian Authorities Caution About Skylab Debris A 7

CHINA

PRC's Implementation of 'Mixed Enterprises' Law Discussed B 1
[Yakovlev]
Chinese 'Guarantee' Really a Threat to Philippine Security B 2
[(Vinsain)]

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Comments on U.S. Plans for Korean Talks C 1
[Lebedev, 12 Jul]
USSR-DPRK Friendship Societies Meet in Moscow C 1
DPRK Ambassador to USSR Tours Lenin Sovkhoz C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Decisions of Afghan Party Political Bureau Reported D 1
[(Basilevich)]
Afghanistan's Taraki Addresses Tribal Elders D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

West, PRC First Cause, Now Exploit Refugee Problem E 1
[Ozerov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Jul]
Campaign of Slander E 2
[Nikitin in PRAVDA 15 Jul]
SRV-UN Consultations E 5

WESTERN EUROPE

No Change Seen in NATO Course As Haig Steps Down G 1
[Gavrilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Jul]
Implications of Strauss' Nomination as Chancellor Examined G 3
[Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]
French Parliamentarians End Kremlin Talks, Ponomarev Speaks G 4
Arrival in Paris G 6
Kornienko Talks With French Foreign Minister G 6
Yasnov, Kirillin Attend French Reception in Moscow G 6
Soviet-Spanish Economic Ties Strengthening G 6
[(Georgiyev)]
Soviet, Italian Enterprises Sign Contract on Farm Machinery G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tel Aviv 'Happy' After Begin-As-Sadat Meeting H 1
[Zlatorunskiy]
Egyptian Oil to Israel Direct Assistance to Aggressor H 1
[Stoklitskiy]
Iran Condemns As-Sadat's Offer of Asylum to Shah H 2
Article Calls Predictions on Iran Developments 'Inconceivable' H 2
[Krutikhin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 28]
Iranian Ambassador Hands Kuznetsov Khomeyni Message to Brezhnev H 6
Aleksandrov Comments on Soviet-Iranian Trade in 1978 H 6
TASS Comments on Revolutionary Achievements in Iraq H 7
[Berebikoskiy]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Zionist Propaganda on Condition of Soviet Jews Refuted R 1
[KOMMUNIST]
Film Depicts Decisive Soviet Role in World War II R 2
Aliyev Addresses Azerbaijan CP Central Committee R 2
Kuznetsov Presents Awards to Group of Distinguished Figures R 3
[PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Georgian CP Criticizes Private Property 'Tendencies' R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 6 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 13, 15 July T 1
13 July T 1
15 July T 1
Progress of Harvest Work Throughout Country Reported T 1
Briefs: Computers Coordinate Harvest Deliveries; Belorussian Farms Receive Harvesters T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Progress of Salyut-Soyuz Orbital Complex Reported	U	1
Medical Check, Experiments	U	1
Refuelling Postponed	U	1
140th Day of Orbit	U	2
Ryumin Weight Gain	U	2

LOSEV ASSESSES SENATE SALT HEARINGS, HITS PENTAGON ARMS PLANS

LD151130 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The first 5 days of hearings in the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the Soviet-American SALT II treaty make it possible to draw some initial conclusions about the nature and direction of these debates. Now an article by our news analyst, Sergey Losev, and this is what he writes: So far mostly high-ranking administration officials have addressed the committee. All of them, beginning with State Secretary Cyrus Vance and ending with the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, Gen David Jones, have recommended the Senate to ratify the treaty because it meets America's national security interests. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the committee that the forces of the two countries are in a position of essential equivalence today. He said there are two ways to maintain that equivalence--one is for both sides to add to their nuclear arsenals in equivalent or offsetting ways. The other is for both sides to limit their arsenals or to reduce them on a comparable basis. We have the opportunity, said Harold Brown, to follow either course. The course of limiting arms is preferable, however, for a number of reasons. First, it tends to make the future balance more predictable and stable, and less likely to become one-sided. Secondly, it provides more certainty to each side about the current program of the other. And thirdly, it is obviously less costly to both sides. In the opinion of the American defense secretary, with SALT II maintenance of this balance of forces would cost the United States much less than an absence of such a treaty. The saving in the next decade will be at least $30 billion.

Another speaker in the committee, Gen David Jones, stressed that the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff believed that the treaty was verifiable to a sufficient degree. It met the national interests of the United States and deserved support. These statements by defense department leaders are rather indicative. They were made by people who are well-informed about all the intricacies of the present strategic situation, so SALT II opponents have been apparently disappointed, as they based their calculations on the assumption that they would benefit from the statements in the Senate by military leaders. At the same time, the statements by high-ranking Carter administration officials have already revealed a definite tendency to turn the very course of the Senate hearings in such a direction so as to somehow justify the alleged need to further increase the military budget and the arsenal of nuclear missile armaments in the United States. General Jones claims, for one, that both with and without SALT II the United States should be doing much more than it had been doing for the past few years to strengthen and modernize its strategic forces. To believe the general, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are interested most of all that SALT II should not become a tranquilizer for the Americans. Hence the attempts to spread distrust and hostility towards the Soviet Union, to cast doubt on that country's objectives, in its peace-oriented foreign policies. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, just as the other Pentagon leaders who have addressed the hearings, stated that the strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States were in a position of essential equality along the main indices. General Jones said the Soviet Union had overcome its weakness compared to the United States and had achieved its present status of military equality with it, to say the least.

At the same time both General Jones and Harold Brown insisted that the United States should keep building up its strategic forces in every way. Harold Brown said in part that this year the United States would start deploying new Trident submarine missile systems, carrying out a program for equipping B-52 bombers with cruise missiles, and would start within the next month a full-scale development of the new MX missile. Even with SALT II, said Harold Brown, how can we avoid substantial defence programs? In fact, we need to increase our present level of such programs overall regardless of the treaty, said the United States defense secretary. One naturally wonders for what purpose the United States plans to rapidly build up its military potential. The point is obviously that influential forces in the United States refuse to reconcile themselves with a strategic forces parity between their country and the USSR and still entertain vain hopes that through their breakthroughs in the quantitative and qualitative strategic arms race the United States will be able to regain nuclear superiority over the USSR.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with All-Union radio foreign political commentator Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov and international affairs journalists Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev and Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov]

Senate Hearings on SALT II

[Text] [Kachanov] Good morning comrades. This week, as you know, in the U.S. Senate, hearings on the question of ratifying the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II, began. Discussion is for the moment in progress in the Foreign Relations Committee, which must formulate the corresponding recommendations for the Senate. It is expected that, in the event of approval by the committee the treaty signed in Vienna will be presented for ratification in November this year.

Highly placed representatives of the administration, including Secretary of State Vance and Secretary of Defense Brown, have recommended to the senators that they approve this important treaty. Thus, in his speech, Cyrus Vance pointed out that the new treaty represents the result of almost 7 years of extremely complicated talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. Vance noted that the treaty full corresponds with the national security interests of the United States, in so far as it places a quantitative and qualitative limitation on the strategic arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States. The treaty ensures an approximate military equality between the two sides and lends itself to adequate control. However, it not only envisages a limitation in important categories of existing strategic arsenals but opens the door for more rigid limitations, within the framework of new talks, the SALT III talks.

I would particularly like to dwell on the statement made to the Senate Committee by General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Why must particular attention be accorded to this, in my view? The fact of the matter is that highly placed representatives of the military circles have recently come out with repeated sharp attacks on this important treaty, and their opinions are listened to by many senators. So, General Jones, this highest military official of the United States, nevertheless recommended to members of the committee approval of the SALT II treaty. He stated that this document corresponds with the national interests of America. Jones called the treaty a useful step on the way to balanced control over armaments.

News agencies singled out that part of Jone's speechwhere he completely and categorically stated that implementation of the treaty by the sides can be fully verified with the aid of national means of control. As is known, the opponents of SALT more often than not put forward the thesis thatthe implementation of the treaty does not lend itself to adequate verification and thus now the statement of this highly placed military official knocks the ground out from under their feet. Nevertheless, General Jones could not refrain from calling for the United States to further build up its strategic offensive weapons. He in particular was full of praise for the program to deploy strategic mobile-based missiles, the MX missiles, each of which can carry 9 to 11 nuclear warheads. Incidentally, Vance and Secretary of Defense Brown also found it appropriate to stress in particular that the United States will exert all its efforts in building up its strategic forces in the future. To justify this, they put forward the concept that the security of the United States cannot be ensured only by means of limitation or arms, and here perhaps is an eloquent confirmation of this dangerous concept

Indian Ocean Zone of Peace

In United Nations headquarters in New York there is now in progress--and in fact it is already coming to an end--a conference of representatives of coastal and continental states of the Indian Ocean basin. As you know, being discussed there is the course of implementing the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The facts, however, show that this ocean, through the fault of the United States, is becoming a zone of war, a zone of military confrontation, and at the conference in UN headquarters Washington's representatives are demagogically justifying their intention to consolidate in the military aspect of their position in the Indian Ocean and to develop their base infrastructure for the strategic deployment of their naval and air forces. I will ask Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov to speak in detail about this.

[Shchedrov] The Indian Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world, but on its shores one third of mankind lives, and the coastal and continental states constitute about one-quarter of all states in the world. Through the Indian Ocean pass the ice-free routes, the sea routes of the Soviet Union. It is also of great significance for those countries which import oil from the Near East, and also for a number of other considerations. So in the 1970's through the fault of the United States, the Indian Ocean has been transformed into a zone where naval and air forces are being built up, not only those of the United States but also those of their allies. In the new situation, when the SEATO bloc, whose western flanks included the Indian Ocean has already collapsed, when the CENTO bloc has just collapsed, when the United States has lost its military bases in Iran, when we see the successes of the national liberation movement in Afghanistan and in other countries, in this situation the United States must act, so to speak, under cover of support for some peace-loving proposals of the countries in the region of that ocean, in particular the proposal on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

In his speeches the U.S. representative did not say that which is now being said by the Pentagon, and which has been made public in the press. A secret plan has already been worked out, and its details are being worked on, concerning the appearance in the Indian Ocean for the first time of a permanently active, new, U.S. 5th fleet, specially designed for the Indian Ocean. The question is being discussed of the creation of a 100,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps, modelled after those which carried out bandit-like attacks in Vietnam, and at one time in Korea also, as well as in other countries.

These are plans for building up a military presence and not plans for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. I would like to recall that since 1977 Soviet-American talks on limitation of armaments in the Indian Ocean zone have been in progress. In February last year these talks were broken off unilaterally by the U.S. representatives, without explanation of any reason whatsoever. I had the opportunity to be present at the first appearance of vessels of the then 7th Fleet in the Indian Ocean region in 1971. It was during the Indo-Pakistani war and the fleet approached East Pakistan and attempted to threaten with its guns those participants of the national liberation movement who were fighting for the independence of Bangladesh. This was the first appearance and it has been followed to date by about 20 visits by major units of the U.S. Navy to the Indian Ocean zone, and now, I repeat, the question is being raised that the American 5th fleet should be located here permanently.

[Kachanov] But here it seems it must also be said that the United States in particular fears for the security of its interests in the Persian Gulf zone, its oil interests, and it is particularly important for them at present when an energy crisis is raging in the United States.

[Shchedrov] The matter, strictly speaking, naturally concerns the defense of the interests of imperialist America, by imperialist means. The Americans are once again reverting in this region, and in other regions, to a gunboat policy. This is evident throughout the world, in South Korea, in the Pacific Ocean, and of course in the Indian Ocean.

[Kachanov] Returning to the theme of the conference in New York, I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the frankly subversive position which the Chinese representatives have taken up at it. They are not at all anxious about, not at all affected by, the fundamental task of the conference--to assist in the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The emissaries of Beijing are using the UN platform for crude attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Insofar as neither the policy of the Soviet Union nor its actions give--nor can they give--the slightest foundation for this, the Chinese are resorting to fabrications about a rivalry between the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean and to others.

However, it is well known that the Soviet Union does not participate in any kind of military rivalry whatsoever. The Soviet Union does not have any bases in the Indian Ocean zone, has never carried out military maneuvers there, and has never organized demonstrations of force, and this is known also by the states of the Indian Ocean basin.

Vietnamese Refugee Problem

Incidentally, here at this conference and at other international forums another provocatory campaign is now being waged by the United States and China, this time over the so-called Vietnamese refugees. A refugee problem does indeed exist, but it arose in quite a different way from the way in which Beijing and Washington are attempting to present it.

[Shchedrov] I would like to recall that in recent weeks this propaganda hullabaloo has already arisen due to the vigorous hostile activities of a number of countries against the SRV and against the states of Indochina which have embarked on the path of socialist development. You will recall that in recent months attempts have been made to normalize American-Vietnamese relations, but through the fault of the American side this normalization of postwar relations has so far not occurred, and not a single dollar has yet been presented to Vietnam, which was ravaged from north to south by American bombers, American artillery and American interventionists. Last year the PRC refused economic aid for the reconstruction of Vietnam's war-ravaged economy.

Now at the height of this hullabaloo over so-called refugees, the Common Market countries have announced the suspension of their programs of postwar aid to the SRV. We are seeking attempts to organize a real economic blockade of the SRV, and in effect it is a question of a political conspiracy by Chinese expansionism and American imperialism.

[Kachanov] Ivan Mikhaylovich, you worked for many years in the countries of Southeast Asia as a PRAVDA correspondent. Who then are these so-called refugees?

[Shchedrov] Well, I have had occasion many times to visit both the refugee camps in Thailand, where half of the refugees are now concentrated--that is, today's Indochinese refugees--and also to visit the Laotian refugee camps. I have just come back from Ho Chi Minh City, where I visited the Chinese quarters. I have visited the Chinese quarters in Vientiane, the capital of Laos, Hanoi and other towns. I have visited Lang Son, which lies in ruins from the aggression committed in Vietnam by China. One must say that if one is speaking of the present condition of Indochinese refugees, it is a question of approximately 350,000 unsettled Indochinese refugees.

A total of 350,000 are now located in temporary camps and specially allocated zones in the countries of Southeast Asia. Half of them, I repeat, are in Thailand, the very close neighbor of the Indochinese states.

There have been several streams of refugees. In the 30 years of struggle by the peoples of Indochina against French colonialists and the American interventionists millions of people found themselves without home or shelter. At present in Thailand out of 55,000 refugees, 50,000 Vietnamese refugees are refugees and victims of this aggression by the colonialists and the American interventionists. I repeat that out of 55,000 of these in Thailand only 5,000 fled as late as the spring of 1975 or in the subsequent period. Those organizing this campaign forget to mention this. Those to blame for these people being far from their homeland and in truly difficult conditions are not Vietnam--not revolutionary Socialist Vietnam--but the French colonialists and the American imperialists.

One must say that there has been a large stream of refugees since the victory of the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and a little later in Kampuchea, because the puppet regimes collapsed following the defeat of the American interventionists--those same regimes which had been hammered together for 30 years one after the other and which were called republican and royal regimes, but this did not change their essence.

I would like to recall that, already sensing the possibility of the United States suffering a defeat, the American Embassy in Saigon was preparing a plan for the evacuation of 1 million Vietnamese--those Vietnamese which had been on the staff of the puppet administrative bodies and in the armed forces. This plan was approved by the last American ambassador just on the eve of the American collapse. The Americans managed to evacuate only 160,000. There remained there the entire 1 million-strong puppet army and about 300,000 officials and other representatives of the administrative and repressive apparatus of the puppet authorities in South Vietnam. Naturally, among these people there were those who did not like the wind of the revolution or the wind of the liberation struggle or those socialist transformations which people's power brought with it.

In general it is these people who have partly made up this stream of refugees. There are also among them some persons who were simply intimidated by propaganda because the Americans said that there would be a bloodbath in Saigon. There has been no such thing there. I have just been in Saigon and even had a meeting with the former premier, (Huong), and his wife, the first actress of the Saigon screen, who are now living in a peaceful situation, and I visited the area of Cholon, where 500,000 Huaqiao Chinese are now living. Those horrors, about which Western radio stations are reporting and the Western press is writing, were not seen either by myself or by other correspondents, including American correspondents and the correspondents of other countries who in general obtain free access to Saigon and other Vietnamese cities.

Since 1975 there has appeared yet another stream of refugees, over which Beijing most of all is showing concern. These are Chinese refugees, the local Huaqiao national minorities. When people's power set about socialist transformations in South Vietnam and when the enterprises of 3,000 major capitalists in the south, both Vietnamese and local Chinese, were nationalized, a secret PRC operation--called (Nanqiao)--was launched in South Vietnam on the pretext of nationalizing Chinese capitalist property. The aim of this PRC operation was for the Huaqiao, the local Chinese, to act in opposition to people's rule and to demand that they be permitted en masse, without the preparation of any papers or documents, to leave for China.

However, out of the 1.3 million Huaqiao Chinese in Vietnam to date only a little over 200,000 have left, despite all this wild propaganda.

The same thing occurred as had happened before. After accepting some of the refugees into its territory, the Chinese proceeded to issue orders not to accept one more Chinese refugee, and at present those refugee boats passing Chinese shores are simply running into obstacles, and if they approach the shores too close they are shelled by the Chinese border guards.

Thus, after provoking these Vietnamese Huaqiao, the Chinese are directing them to other countries of Southeast Asia and are thus carrying out something like re-export of the Huaqiao, some of whom are engaged in subversive activities.

I would like to recall that while vociferously proclaiming that the Vietnamese are allegedly expelling poor Chinese from Vietnam, the Chinese themselves under this clamor have been exporting their Chinese fellow citizens and similarly transforming PRC citizens into Huaqiao. In the first 6 months of this year alone, by illegal ways alone from China into Hong Kong there have been 80,000 Chinese--PRC citizens--who have become Huaqiao both in Hong Kong and in other countries of Southeast Asia. [sentence as heard] A number of newspapers in Southeast Asia point out that they carry out the role of China's fifth column, and are preparing, so to speak, the 20 million-strong army of Huaqiao, which lives in Southeast Asia, for unforeseen events which may take place in the future.

[Kachanov] Incidentally, if they crossed the well-guarded frontier between China and Hong Kong, it is almost certain that they received good professional training in China.

[Shchedrov] Here, I think, one need have no doubts. The fact is that I have already had cause to encounter the activities of these Huaqiao, who last year left Vietnam and later, accompanying the Chinese occupation forces, committed atrocities, tortured Vietnamese in the territory occupied by the Chinese and bombed towns. I have visited Lang Son and I was told that in Lang Son the Huaqiao worked as explosive operatives as well as snipers, knowing each house and each street and knowing who lived where. In this town, as in other towns, all the houses were blown up, every one, but in accordance with a precise plan.

One must mention too the standpoint of Vietnam itself. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has repeatedly said and says that it is ready to take part in the international conference on refugees, which is scheduled to open in Geneva on 20 July, but on condition that this conference will work constructively and will discuss the real question of extending assistance to the refugees, and does not turn into a platform for forces hostile to Socialist Vietnam and a platform for slander. I should like to add that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have already proved their readiness to solve this problem. Some of the refugees have already returned to Laos from Thailand. We know that tens of thousands of refugees have returned from Thailand to Kampuchea. We also know--and I can remember when there were not even diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Thailand, on the eve of the American aggression in 1964--that Vietnam accepted from Thailand tens of thousands of Vietnamese refugees. This is remembered in Thailand too where there still at present remain 50,000 Vietnamese regufees and war victims, and Vietnam and Thailand have declared their readiness to hold talks on this question.

Formation of New Italian Government

[Kachanov] Important and interesting events are taking place at the moment in Europe, in particular in the south of the Continent. I would like to draw attention to the internal political situation in Italy, where Bettino Craxi, the leader of the Socialist Party, is now holding consultations with the aim of forming a new government for the country. I call on Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev to talk about this in more detail.

[Kovalev] Objective observers, not only in Italy but also abroad, appraising the results of the early parliamentary election held in the country on 3 and 4 June, expressed at that time an entirely justified opinion: the latest stage of political conflict between the two major Italian parties, the Communist and the Christian Democratic parties, had ended as a draw. The correlation of forces in the country and in Parliament remained as before, approximately equal.

The fairness of these comments has been confirmed now too. During the recently commenced talks and consultations on the creation of a new government, the former prime minister, the Christian Democrat Andreotti, who had already resigned in connection with the election of a new Parliament, after several days of futile efforts gave up the task of forming a new government, which at the present stage is beyond his powers.

These days political circles and papers in Italy are actively discussing the various versions of the future government formula. In particular, plans are being put forward to restore the so-called center left, based on a government coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. I will permit myself to recall that, in the past, center left governments in Italy have proved incapable of solving the country's most severe problems, such as unemployment, especially among young people, inflation, the backwardness of southern regions, terrorism, and others.

There are also supporters of the restoration of the practice of a parliamentary majority with the participation of the Communists, but without their inclusion in the government, as it was until the present election. The Italian Communist Party [PCI] rejects such a version: As an official spokesman for the PCI states, the Communists will be in opposition to all governments in which they are not participants. In the PCI's opinion, a future cabinet capable of ruling the country should include representatives of all democratic parties including the PCI.

And this is not only the Communists' opinion. I have before me an issue of the bourgeois paper IL MESSAGGERO. The author of a political commentary published in it is obliged to admit: It is difficult to imagine that it could be possible now to govern Italy without the support of all political and trade union leftwing forces. Therefore he draws the conclusion that the Christian Democrats should give up their claims to political hegemony and understand that the anticommunism to which its leadership confesses does not oil the wheels of the Christian Democrats but rather oils the wheels of the Italian neofascists.

[Kachanov] Eduard Vasilyevich, how do the Italian Communists appraise the present development of events--I have in mind the present consultations?

[Kovalev] Well, what can one say in that regard? The party is well aware of the difficulties which stand in the way of forming a government in today's situation. While the PCI is in opposition, a government can be formed only on condition that the socialists give that government direct or indirect support. But to enter a government with the rights of a junior partner to the Christian Democrats means repeating the ruinous experience of the center left policy, which we have already mentioned. It must be admitted that the Socialist Party is hardly likely to embark on such a step, especially taking into account the fact that there is no unanimity within the party on this question.

[Kachanov] Incidentally, the previous attempt to form a government--I have in mind the efforts of Giulio Andreotti--was not crowned with success precisely because of the opposition of the Socialists.

[Kovalev] Yes.

[Kachanov] Craxi, the leader of the Socialists, said then that he would not like at all to see a Christian Democrat in the post of Prime Minister. And now the Italian papers are commenting extensively on the decision by President Pertini--who, incidentally, is also a Socialist--to give Craxi, the Socialist Party leader, the task of trying to form a new government.

[Kovalev] In explaining the unexpected--as they are calling it in Italy--decision by the president, the leftwing paper PAESE SERA, for example, says that a few days ago Zaccagnini, the political secretary of the Christian Democrats, was careless enough to state that his party was ready to agree to the appointment of a non-Christian Democrat, or as they say in Italy a lay figure, to the post of prime minister, but only on the condition of the Italian Socialist Party's direct participation in the future government. Thus the Christian Democrats would like to kill two birds with one stone: on the one hand to bind the Socialists to themselves and on the other hand to isolate the Communist Party. Nevertheless the Christian Democrats will have to act extremely carefully. Here is the proof of this: After his meeting with Craxi, Zaccagnini, the Christian Democrats' political secretary stated without going into particular detail that the prime minister-designate had expressed an opinion on the role which the Christian Democrats might and should play in the future cabinet.

It must be said that there has already been a first meeting between Craxi and a PCI delegation. Answering journalists' questions, Berlinguer, the PCI secretary general, did not comment on the actual content of his conversation with the prime minister-designate, but he expressed the opinion that charging the leader of the Socialist Party with forming a government is an important event in the political life of Italy. It might lay the foundation for a new stage in the development of the political situation in the country, Berlinguer said.

But rightwing circles are sounding the alarm. IL POPOLO, the press organ of the Christian Democrats, says for example: If the candidate for the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, that is Craxi, responded to some extent to the appeal to promote the appearance of a left alternative to the rule of the Christian Democrats, it would undoubtedly introduce an element of serious political ambiguity, to which the Christian Democrats could by no means agree. The rightwing paper IL GIORNALE goes even further, Craxi, it asserts, will have to reconcile demagogic appeals --again the slogan of a left alternative is in mind--with firmness--anticommunist firmness, we could say--on which the Christian Democrats will insist, in the course of talks on drawing up a government program. As you can see, they are again pushing the Socialists onto the path of the center left. The next few days should show what path the Socialists will follow and whether Craxi will succeed in getting out of the difficult position which he got into when he accepted the president's commission to begin attempts to form a new government for the country.

Portuguese Political Situation

[Kachanov] As may be inferred from press reports, in another country in the south of the European Continent, in Portugal, another exceptionally complicated political situation has emerged and moreover it must be said that this complicated situation has existed there for quite a long time already. Eduard Vasilyevich, you used to work as a TASS correspondent in Portugal and you are well acquainted with this situation.

[Kovaloev] I will permit myself to begin my analysis of the political situation in Portugal with a small quote from the moderate leftwing weekly JORNAL, which the other day said:

That Portugal is quite a peculiar country in the political respect is now only a statement of fact. There are many proofs of this; One such proof is the unusual spectacle of the Mota Pinto government which, having been sacked, continues to govern the country as if nothing had happened. It is not a matter of managing current state affairs in the due manner; the sacked government is adopting decrees and decisions arbitrarily interpreting and changing the existing legislation, is sacking functionaries and civil servants with leftwing convictions whom it finds disagreeable, and is appointing in their place people who do not conceal their rightwing, conservative attitudes. This is what the author of the magazine article states.

The leftwing parties, democratic organizations and trade unions immediately demanded the speediest formation of a new democratic government after the resignation of Mota Pinto, a government which would correct the mistakes of the past and would observe the Constitution and the interests of the people. The progressive forces have been pointing out that the prolongation of the government crisis is advanatageous only to the right and may lead to a dangerous, uncontrollable deterioration of the political and socio-economic situation in the country. However, the consultations with the leading political parties which have been held for the last month by President Ramalho Eanes have ended fruitlessly. Such is the not very comforting conclusion contained in the final communique from the president's office.

[Kachanov] It seems that in this situation there was nothing left for Eanes to do other than to announce the dissolution of parliament and the holding of any early parliamentary election. Portugal's Revolutionary Council, which met on Friday, discussed ways out of the prolonged crisis, but it seems that it did not find a way of creating a fifth constitutional government. And so, an early election. Well, we will follow the development of events in Portugal.

ARMY PAPER VIEWS STATUS, FUTURE OF U.S. VOLUNTEER ARMY

LD130921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Capt 2d Class G. Nikolayev article under the rubric "In Foreign Armies and Navies": Professionals or Conscripts?"]

[Text] "A Professional Army Does Not Insure the Necessary Readiness;""The Number of Supporters of a Return of Conscription Is Growing in Congress"; "The Existence of the Professional Army Is Threatened:" Articles with such headings keep appearing in U.S. military newspapers and journals recently. Of course, in this case, as always, we must make allowances for the American press' inclination to sensationalize and exaggerate. Nonetheless these publications reflect to some extent the doubt of Pentagon leaders on the effectiveness of the present system for recruitment to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Let us recall that the U.S. law on conscription for military service expired in 1973. It was lifted above all because of the American military leadership's desire to protect itself from draftees with sentiments who were unwilling to serve. Anitwar sentiments were strong among them, particularly at the time of the aggressive U.S. war in Vietnam. That is why a gamble was taken on a professional army, which, according to its supporters' designs, must be more remote from the people, apolitical and distinguished by great professionalism and great combat capacity.

Has it justified itself? In 1978 a special report was prepared in the Pentagon according to which, as the American press reports, the results of the 5 years' of the professional army's existence have proved "disappointing." Not only have the "old ailments" not disappeared from the armed forces but new ones also have appeared.

During the 5-year period the armed forces have succeeded as a rule, in fulfilling the quotas laid down for recruiting young people. This was objectively helped by the existence in the United States, especially among young people, of a huge army of unemployed, which has become the main source of armed forces recruits. However, late last year and early this year as a result of the slight increase in the level of employment of the population the flow of volunteers has notably decreased.

But even during the period when the recruitment picture looked favorable on the whole, the American military press complained about the low quality of the contingents of young people joining the army. "For the armed forces," the journal ARMY wrote, "nothing is more important than people. But the whole point is that the present recruitment system does not provide us with people with the necessary qualifications. Service in the armed forces has not become sufficiently attractive to the most able and educated section of our young people."

The U.S. military leadership sees one of the main causes of this situation in the "unsatisfactory standard of work on the part of recruitment centers." "Too many people who are not capable of fulfilling their duties on military service are passing through so-called strict screening into the army," the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes. "And this is despite the vast number of recruitment centers and the annual increase in appropriations for advertising the armed forces and other expenditure."

Indeed, colored posters and announcements on the "advantages" of military service can be seen in the United States on buses, at railroad stations, at airports, in young people's cafes and in many newspapers and magazines. [paragraph continues]

The best advertising specialists are involved in preparing press announcements and special advertising films for television and movie theaters. All recruiting officers are instructed to enter the "closer contact" with potential volunteers and particularly with high school graduates. They have started demonstrating combat hardware in schoolyards and financial resources have been increased for meetings and talks with future recruits in snack bars, cafes, bars, and so forth.

However, as before, a large proportion of young Americans are not expressing any desire to become Pentagon mercenaries. As one of the leaders of the U.S. Defense Department manpower directorate admitted, "the armed forces must choose mainly from those who see no prospects of setting themselves up in the civilian sector.

Under these conditions a significant proportion of recruiting officers, concerned with fulfilling the plan, often resort to outright falsification of the forms filled out by young people joining the service. It is reported in the press, in particular, that recruiting officers forge high school graduation diplomas, enlist people with a past criminal record for military service, advise recruits not to speak truthfully to young people, and depict the "heavenly life" which allegedly awaits them in the armed forces. This practice, according to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, presents American commanders with additional problems without removing the old ones. A considerable number of people with a low standard of literacy are joining the armed forces. In the ground forces alone at the end of 1978 45 percent of personnel are members of the so-called "intellectual group III-B," minimally acceptable for military service. Suffice it to say that more than half of them could not read.

Nonetheless the illiterate section of young whites, members of the Negro population and declasse elements are generally considered "quite satisfactory" material for the U.S. Armed Forces. Not without reason does the AIR FORCE TIMES recommend "revising the program for the initial training of recruits, introducing reading lessons, and lowering moral and intellectual standards for new recruits." This category of young people, for all its shortcoming and faults, has one "virtue"--complete political ignorance. Therefore it is believed that it will be more easily subjected to ideological indoctrination and more easily made to believe in the notorious myth of the "Soviet military threat" and morally prepared for participation in the military adventures of imperialism.

The U.S. aggression in Indochina opened the eyes of many millions of Americans to the true purpose of the American Armed Forces. That is why, as the results of numerous sociological research projects show, only a very insignificant percentage of recruits regard military service as the "need to fulfill their duties to the country." In the eyes of all the others this service is a way of making an easy profit of the only means of existence, an opportunity to "see the world," and so forth.

Under these conditions, in order to "improve the quality of the personnel" of the U.S. Armed Forces there are plans, in particular, for a further increase in the gratuities paid to those who sign contracts for lengthy terms of service, especially for personnel with combat specialities, and so forth.

As we see, the difficulties arising from recruiting into the armed forces on a professional basis are obvious. They have given rise to a certain concern in the Pentagon and even in Congress, where statements can be heard with increasing frequency to the effect that the "professional army is failing" and it is therefore time to "return to conscription." [paragraph continues]

In June the Senate Armed Services Commission approved a bill on resuming the registration of young people of draft age. As UPI notes, this measure is a "step on the path toward universal military mobilization in an emergency."

The future will show whether the gamble on professionals will remain the main direction in U.S. military building. However, to judge from American press reports, in any case the basis of personnel training, as before, will be intensive ideological indoctrination in the spirit of militarism and anticommunism and tough barracks discipline combined with improving the system of material bribery. It is these means of influencing servicemen which must provide, in the opinion of the American commanders, the possibility of using the army as an instrument for implementing the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. STEPS UP MILITARY PRESSURE ON WESTERN EUROPE

LD142041 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 14, TASS--(TASS correspondent V. Gan)

The United States continues bringing military and political pressure on countries of Western Europe, pushing them onto the road of militarization which meets global aspirations of U.S. imperialism. This is shown by a speech in the Committee of the House on International Relations by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State George Vest.

George Vest said that a vast programme of NATO rearmament will require at least 80 billion dollars. The programme that was adopted to the accompaniment of the talk about "Soviet military menace" envisages perfection of nuclear weapons of the bloc, deployment of new missiles with a greater range and of the neutron bomb, reinforcement of the armoured troops, airforce, navy and logistics services.

George Vest, however, had to admit that the course at speeding up military preparations that is being dictated by the United States does not evoke any special enthusiasm of West European partners.

Assessing the U.S. approach to each country separately, George Vest singled out relations with the FRG, whose territory, as is known, features in the Pentagon's plans as the main place d'armes for deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state said that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale during his recent tour of Scandinavian countries had an opportunity to show the importance of NATO's contacts with Iceland, Norway and Denmark that are playing the ever growing strategic role. Walter Mondale conducted the talks in Sweden, too, in the same context. It is through the prism of the same "strategic interests" that the United States views Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Italy and Switzerland.

George Vest did not conceal the United States' intention to draw Spain into NATO soon as possible. He said this would be an important contribution to defence of Western Europe and the Mediterranean. The "tasks" concerning Greece were also defined. According to the assistant secretary of state, they boil down to working out in the NATO framework the terms for bringing the Greek Armed Forces back into the military structure of the bloc. He said that this is one of the most important aims of the U.S. policy.

George Vest praised Portugal for "professionalism of its armed forces" and for the readiness to extend the bilateral agreement on the U.S. bases in the Azores.

Touching upon Italy, he pointed to its strategic position in southern Europe and the Mediterranean, its readiness to maintain U.S. military bases and almost complete support for the U.S. foreign policy.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state dwelt on the relations with Turkey which causes concern of NATO strategists. He spoke, particular, about Washington's efforts to build up Turkey as NATO's bridgehead in the southern flank.

At the same time, George Vest could not conceal the U.S. irritation about opposition of West European partners to transoceanic "ideas" and pressure, specifically, their refusal to play without the slightest objection the "Scenarios" for the foreign and military policy prepared for them by Washington. He noted with obvious regret that much still remains to be done.

All this only prompts Washington to the stepping up of its pressure on Western Europe. The U.S. assistant secretary of state stressed that the United States will be persistent in achieving the vitally important aims and is sure of success.

PLAN FOR MIDEAST INTERVENTION FORCE 'DANGEROUS GAME'

LD132336 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Col Aleksey Leontyev commentary]

[Text] Politicians and strategists in Washington have stressed after the failure of the U.S. intervention in Vietnam that they would not be involved again in such an adventure. They went on to shout: We have had enough in Vietnam. The United States will never send its young men into wars with other countries. Let allies fight within the framework of military treaties. But the ground covered by the liberation struggle in many countries have made such treaties fragile. SEATO collapsed having left some bad memories and so did CENTO in the Middle East, and its staunchest ally, the shah's regime in Iran.

But the United States appears to be readopting the line of military intervention, and once again Washington puts on the official uniform of a world policeman. The Pentagon officially confirmed that active preparations are taking place in the United States for the formation of a fast reaction corps comprising 110,000 men. This leads to a worsening of the already tense state of affairs in the Arabian gulf and other hotbeds of crisis in the world. The corps is to include the 82d Airborne Division, and the 101st Division with self-propelled equipment. Both saw action in Vietnam. The corps will also include two marine divisions and several aircraft carrier units. The corps can be reinforced by a squadron or two of aircraft, naval units and landing craft. In other words a group is being formed of land forces equipped with heavy weapons which can be supported by naval and air forces capable of undertaking completely independent military operations.

The Pentagon also confirmed that the corps might, for example, be moved to the Middle East within 3 days and could carry out combat action within 2 months at least. About 40,000 soldiers have been trained in desert warfare methods and in operations involving the seizure of oilfields in military bases in the U.S. southern states where the climate is similar to that of the Middle East.

It is worth noting that the justifications cited for a possible intervention are deliberately made ambiguous. They refer to the emergence of tense situations, states of emergency or danger to U.S. interests. The numerous pretexts indicate that the United States claims the right to attack any Arabian Gulf country at any time, to land its forces there and to unleash its bombs and shells upon it. Reinforcement of the quick reaction corps with other supporting units is also intended. Washington has also embarked on the implementation of a decision to increase its military presence in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

According to the Washington STAR, operational plans have been defined for the naval and air forces which are to give cover support to the land units of the U.S. armed forces during their intervention in this or that country.

As the question of a U.S. 5th fleet is still under study and examination, it has been decided to use the U.S. 6th and 7th fleets at the present stage by collecting formations and ships around aircraft carrier from the two fleets, especially the aircraft carrier Midway which is now permanently in this region.

Many observers conduct the decision of the Pentagon to expedite the formation of the quick reaction corps with the recent OPEC decision to raise their oil prices. It is assumed in Washington that the real danger of the seizure of the oilfields by the U.S. forces will compel OPEC countries to exercise a so-called restraint.

Washington has resorted to armed intimidation to insure U.S. interests and to deprive the peoples of the Middle East of the right to control their own natural resources. Washington's blatant threats of intervention are arousing the indignation of peoples, especially those of the Middle East. 'Isa Darwish, Syrian minister of oil and natural resources, has said that the Arab nations are quite capable of frustrating the plans for the armed seizure of their natural resources. This should be understood by the United States which should be convinced by the examples of Vietnam and Iran that the will of the people cannot be crushed by force of arms.

Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, has firmly denounced the U.S. interventionist plans and has stressed that the attempt to seize the oilfields would lead to the complete cessation of oil production for several years. Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has said that oil was highly inflammable, and undoubtedly any aggression against any Arab country, or for that matter any oil-producing country, would set fire to all the oil of the region, and its flames would engulf the aggressors themselves.

The U.S. attempts to impose its will on peoples with the help of a policeman's baton amounts to playing with fire involving a great danger in our present era. The interests of all peoples, including those of the United States, require that an end should be put to this dangerous game.

U.S. LOOKS FOR WAYS TO PUNISH ARAB OIL COUNTRIES

LD141350 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Next, our observer Vladimir Bolshakov's comment on the report that has appeared in the press about a secret memorandum by President's Assistant for Domestic Affairs Stuart Eizenstat:

According to the press, the memorandum suggests that the American news media put the whole blame for the current aggravation of the energy crisis in the United States on the OPEC member-countries. The memorandum points out that American propaganda should describe the oil producing countries as the outspoken enemies of the United States. The authors of the memorandum seem to believe that by identifying the external enemy they'll calm down the Americans expressing concern over the fuel shortage. But the question arises, why do the OPEC countries, above all the Arab countries, have to resort to their so-called oil weapon?

We may recall that for a long time after the Second World War U.S. policy in the Middle East was directed against the Arab countries and was oriented chiefly at meeting the demands of the Zionist lobby in the United States. This policy has brought the United States into confrontation with the oil producing countries on more than one occasion. The latest case in point is the spontaneous denunciation by an overwhelming majority of the Arab countries from moderate and conservative, like Saudi Aradia, to radical, like Libya and Iraq, of the Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded under the patronage of the White House. Even at the Baghdad conference a number of oil producing countries proposed to apply economic sanctions toward the United States and the countries that would support the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

As the Arab and the West European press points out, the recent increase in the price of oil by the OPEC countries is a reflection of differenct opinions in the Arab world on how serious such economic sanctions should be. But instead of searching for ways to settle differences with the Arab countries the United States is looking for ways to punish them. According to an article in the Washington Post, a strategy is being worked out for using what is called a (?furled) whip against the OPEC countries. According to this strategy, a rise in the price of oil should be retaliated with by a rise in the price of American wheat and other food products the United States sells to Arab states.

Simultaneously, the Pentagon is working hard on plans to use a rapid intervention force to seize oil fields if, as the new supreme NATO commander, General Rogers, said, U.S. national interests require it. Such plans can only be described as short-sighted, for it's quite obvious that threats, including the (?furled) whip and the Pentagon's big club are of little avail to gain anything from independent sovereign states today.

Such a confrontation with the Arab countries will only strain U.S. relations with them still more and will hardly help the United States to solve its energy problems.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON NEED FOR 'RESTRAINED BEHAVIOR' BY U.S.

LD140314 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] And now a commentary about some aspects of the American foreign policy, written by Soviet journalist Nikolay Shishlin.

Statements are made in the United States frequently about the need for the Soviet Union to observe some sort of rules of the game in this nuclear age. In my opinion, the United States tries amazingly often to teach others how they should behave, refusing to consider the fact that at the present time there is a need for a balanced and restrained behavior in international affairs by the United States itself. Here are some illustrations:

Everyone remembers the long American war against Vietnam, the consequences of which are still having a severe effect on the destinies of the Vietnamese people. It is true, though, that the United States regards the Vietnam adventure as remote history that should have long been forgotten. Now a few more recent examples. For a long time, the United States [word indistinct] the shah's regime in Iran. The fact that the regime was playing a policeman's function in the Persian Gulf, that it followed the American policy course and ordered billions of dollars worth of American military hardware enabled the ruling quarters of the United States to turn a blind eye on the lawlessness in Iran and on the regime's crimes against its own people, crimes for which the shah and his entourage are responsible. The shah was a privileged American client; small wonder the United States made attempts to keep him in power. The fact that the shah was forced to abdicate was against the will of the United States. Of course, one may say there was no American intervention, that the United States stopped at a certain point in its attempts to save the shah. This is so, indeed, but it is also true that broad United States interference in the internal affairs of Iran would have inevitably meant grave consequences for the interests of peace and international security.

Or take the latest example, Nicaragua. That country has been plunged into an abyss of hardships. The uprising against an inhuman rule is a consequence of the people's response to years of lack of rights and humiliation. Therefore the responsibility for the numerous casualties among the Nicaraguans rests on the Nicaraguan dictator and its [as heard] backers.

Are Americans drawing any conclusions from all this? Yes, they are, though in a usual routine way, unfortunately. Reportedly a special American force is to be set up, a sort of American fire brigade, which will be eliminating hotbeds of revolutionary uprisings where Washington finds it necessary. That is, in other words, an instrument is being openly created to use armed force to directly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Now if the Soviet Union is urged to act the same way in international affairs and if it did act on such advice there would be no more peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union does not intend to give recommendations about how the American foreign policy should be conducted. At the same time, however, the great responsibility the Soviet Union and the United States share as the two strongest powers in the world naturally binds the two countries to exercise mutual restraint and take into account the interests of other nations.

The Soviet Union is doing just that. It does not look for spheres of influence, nor does it want to impose its will on any other country. The Soviet foreign policy is determined by the belief that each nation's social progress and the triumph of freedom in any part of the world are a gain both for the nation involved and for the interests of the Soviet and American people.

AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES CAUTION ABOUT SKYLAB DEBRIS

LD132040 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Canberra, July 13, TASS --People in Western Australia continue finding fragments of the U.S. orbital station Skylab in the territory of the state. Skylab' fragments hit the area after the station weighing 77.5 tons entered on July eleventh dense layers of the atmosphere and disintegrated there. Some of the fragments discovered are rather large. A metallic cylinder with a diameter of one meter and two meters long was, for instance, discovered.

The authorities of Western Australia warned the population that some parts of Skylab might be radioactive and urged the population to manifest caution in approaching them.

PRC'S IMPLEMENTATION OF 'MIXED ENTERPRISES' LAW DISCUSSED

LD131348 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Beijing: Cap in Hand to Monopolies"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The law allowing foreign, chiefly Western and Japanese, companies, other economic organizations and individuals, to form the so-called "mixed enterprises" in China, which was adopted at the recent session of the Chinese National People's Congress has come into force.

What are the reasons behind the adoption of the law?

Mao Zedong's economic policy, which was characterised by extreme adventurism, not only considerably impeded China's economic and scientific-technical development, but also brought the country, as the Chinese leaders themselves admit, to a verge of a catastrophe. Almost three years have passed since Mao Zedong's death. But the situation in the country's national economy remains difficult. The per capita grain crop remains at the level of the fifties, while the cotton and oil crops have even declined. Up to 20 percent of industrial facilities stand idle because of a shortage of electricity. A quarter of industrial enterprises are running at a loss. According to the Chinese officials, there are at least 20 million unemployed in the country.

The Beijing leaders do not stint publicity promises on some "adjustment" and "modernization" of the country's economy, but do not put forward any integral and substantiated national programme for the implementation of these promises, but instead, as facts show, have set their sights on foreign capital. As is clear from the press reports, plans and projects of drawing American, Japanese, British, French and other foreign capital on a large scale are being drawn up. China has already turned to a number of capitalist countries with a proposal on a joint development of coal, tungsten, tin, bauxite, copper and oil deposits, the construction of metallurgical and industrial enterprises. At the same time, the possibility is discussed of setting up on China's southern coast of so-called "free trade zones." The law on drawing foreign capital in [as received] China, under which a foreign partner is allowed not only to have the controlling interest of the so-called "mixed enterprises", but even fully run them, is designed in all evidence to place these measures on on official state basis.

Commenting on the adoption of this law, observers point out that the present Chinese leadership clearly strives to consolidate the economic reorientation of the country to capitalist states, which will inevitably result in the PRC's increasingly drawing itself into the world capitalist system. Considering the general backwardness and weakness of China's economy, it is quite obvious that such a line cannot but place China in dependence on foreign capital. It is also pointed out in this connection that the developed capitalist states already today account for over two thirds of the volume of the PRC's whole foreign trade turnover.

To achieve the aims of "modernization", the American TIME magazine writes, Beijing has embarked on a path suspiciously resembling the capitalist path. Observers also point out the fact that though there is no lack of assurances in Beijing to the effect that China will proceed on the socialist road, Deng Xiaoping, for example, has recently quite frankly told a group of Japanese political figures: "Let us wait for ten-twenty years, and who knows what system we are going to have?"

And really, what system?

CHINESE 'GUARANTEE' REALLY A THREAT TO PHILIPPINE SECURITY

OW152155 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary by (Vinsain): "The Needed and Unneeded Guarantee"]

[Text] During Madame Marcos' visit to China, the Beijing leaders guaranteed support to the Philippines in case its security is threatened. It must be pointed out that Beijing also once proposed to safeguard the security of Thailand. However, the spearhead of these open proposals made by the Chinese leaders is aimed directly at Vietnam. The Chinese leaders also declared that the ASEAN states are seemingly threatened by Vietnam.

As we all know, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has always pursued a peace-loving policy toward its neighboring countries, simultaneously with developing friendly relations and with the ASEAN states. Vietnam also supports these states' stand of turning Southeast Asia into a peaceful zone and calls for the signing of nonaggression treaties with the ASEAN states.

Obviously, the political insurance advocated for the ASEAN states by Beijing is in the nature of an open provocation. This is another attempt by Beijing to encourage the ASEAN states to adopt a tough policy towards the socialist countries in Indochina. Such a policy would cause disasters for the people of Southeast Asia as a whole.

While making promises of unneeded political insurance to other countries, the Beijing leaders have also tried to pose as the overlords of the ASEAN states in an attempt to dominate this region. Everyone knows that the Chinese leaders have imposed a special task upon themselves, that is, to take over Southeast Asia. To this end, the Chinese leaders have redoubled their efforts to launch various activities against the Southeast Asian countries and put forward territorial claims on these countries.

China supports the New People's Army in the Philippines, an anti-government terrorist organization engaging in sabotage, arson and killing peaceful residents and government officials. Furthermore, China has also gone so far as to put forward territorial claims on some islands in the South China Sea, including those which are the territory of the Philippines. Due to Beijing special agents' activities among the Chinese residents in the Philippines, the Overseas Chinese Association in the Philippines has been split into two antagonistic factions. China has also adopted the same policy towards the ASEAN states; a policy which directly threatens the tranquility of each ASEAN country. If certain security insurance must be given to the ASEAN states, then Beijing should abandon its own policy of hegemony, expansion and interference in the internal affairs of ASEAN states.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. PLANS FOR KOREAN TALKS

LD130857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Lebedev "Commentator's Column": 'Dangerous Voyage'"]

[Text] A propaganda ballyhoo has been raised in the United States over the proposal to hold "tripartite talks" involving representatives of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities on questions of Korea's unification.

The unification of Korea, which has been divided for more than three decades, is a problem that has long been urgent. However, the true aim of the "new diplomatic intitiative" of Washington and Seoul is far removed from the National interests of the Korean people and is in no way aimed at easing tension in this region of Asia. For one of the chief obstacles in the way of settling the problem of the country's unification is the presence of foreign troops in South Korea.

As is known, in the past the White House has announced plans to withdraw American ground forces from South Korea. Under various pretexts, however, the Pentagon has now not only deferred the withdrawal of troops but intends to continue building up their strength here. This year alone South Korean generals will receive weapons to the value of $275 million from their American patrons, an in 1980 it is proposed to deliver weapons worth 900 million.

It is characteristic that Washington's "peacemaking" initiative has met with criticism in the United States itself. "With its proposals to hold tripartite talks on resolving the problem of military confronta' on on the Korean Peninsula, the administration is setting out on a dangerous voyage..."- he New York TIMES writes.

The American-South Korean proposal has been resolutely condemned by the DPRK. The whole range of political, economic, cultural and other problems between North and South is the nation's internal affair, a DPRK Foreign Ministry statement reads, and they must be resolved by Koreans themselves by way of a dialog, without interference by external forces.

The Korean people are not ceasing the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the country and for the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. This struggle is a just cause, which enjoys the support of the Soviet Union and other states which advocate peace and progress.

USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET IN MOSCOW

SK150626 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 9 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, a delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society led by Comrade (Yi Tong-Hui), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society and chairman of the Korean central textile plant [as heard] visited the Soviet Union for 2 weeks. The fraternal Korean guests visited Alma-ata and Leningrad in addition to Moscow. Prior to departing to their fatherland, the Korean comrades met with members of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society at the Friendship Hall in Moscow.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Comrade (Nishilov) explained the society's activities and its organizational structure to the guests.

He said that the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society is a dignified public organization of the Soviet working people. The Soviet-Korea Friendship Society has a branch in each Soviet socialist republic. He said that the conduct of various functions and campaigns in the Soviet Union in support of the efforts of the KWP and the DPRK Government for the easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula created by foreign forces and for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country is one of the important tasks of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.

At the meeting, referring to this visit to the Soviet Union, the head of the Korean delegation Comrade (Yi Tong-hui) said: [Begin recording] We extend our sincere thanks to our Soviet comrades for their warm welcome and hospitality. While visiting the Soviet Union this time, we participated in the functions marking the solidarity month of 25 June-27 July. We toured various plants, enterprises and many other places, during which time we were able to witness many successes attained by the Soviet people in their struggle to develop the country. We were also able to directly hear the voices of the Soviet friends supporting our people's struggle for fatherland reunification. The cause of fatherland reunification is the supreme task of our people.

Our party and government have made all possible sincere efforts to realize the reunification of the country independently, peacefully and under democratic principles. Our government has advanced various reasonable proposals for this purpose.

These proposals have enjoyed the active support and symphathy from the Soviet people and the progressive people of the world.

[Words indistinct] Our people thank the Soviet people and the progressive people of the world for their active support of our people's cause of fatherland reunification. I think that the visit of our delegation to the Soviet Union this time contributes to further developing the friendly ties between the friendship societies of the two countries. Our Korea-Soviet Friendship Society will make every effort to further strengthen the friendly ties with the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society in the future, too. I sincerely wish the Soviet people greater success in their implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan set forth by the 25th plenary meeting of the CPSU. [end recording]

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO USSR TOURS LENIN SOVKHOZ

SK160759 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 15 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Yesterday the DPRK ambassador to the USSR Comrade Kim Chae-pong and the embassy staffers toured the Lenin Sovkhoz on the outskirts of Moscow. The tour was organized by the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland. Workers at the sovkhoz warmly received the Korean guests. A guidance functionary of the sovkhoz, Comrade (Chakev), explained the history and activities of the sovkhoz. Next the Korean guests inspected the sovkhoz. Lenin Sovkhoz is on the outskirts of Moscow. It produces [words indistinct]. The sovkhoz earns a profit of R-2 million to 2.5 million annually. The Lenin Sovkhoz has had close relations with the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society. Comrade Kim Chae-Pong, DPRK ambassador to Moscow, extended thanks to the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society for arranging this tour and wished the workers of the Sovkhoz greater successes in their work.

DECISIONS OF AFGHAN PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU REPORTED

LD132124 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Viktor (Basilevich) dispatch]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan met in Kabul a few days ago. Our correspondent in the Afghan capital, Viktor (Basilevich) tells about some of the decisions taken at the meeting:

The Politbureau decided to set up a United National Front to include all of Afghanisatan's progressive public and political forces: the People's Democratic Party, trade unions, peasant councils, committees in defense of the revolution, the Democratic Youth Organization, women's organizations and the Union of Journalists, to name just a few. The aim of the front is to rally progressive, patriotic forces for further action to advance the gains of the April revolution, to defeat domestic and foreign reactionaries in their attempts to subvert these gains, and to carry on with the programme for building a society free from exploitation and oppression. Another of the Politbureau's decisions concerned measures to improve the work of the local party organizations. They are to focus their efforts on liberating the Afghan people from feudal oppression and exploitation. Now that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has become the leading party, the Politbureau stressed in its decision, it faces the imposing task of ensuring economic and cultural progress, of advancing the public sector in industry, transforming agricultural production and drawing all the people into economic construction to ensure the well-being of one and all. Emphasizing the role young people have to play in the building of a new society the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party urged the youth organization to strengthen its local branches and to encourage every member to greater activity. The organization, it said, should become the main school of political education of the younger generation. It should actively contribute to safeguarding and developing the revolutionary gains and it should popularize and explain the party's policies to the mass of young people and the population in general. The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party underlined that shaping the minds of the young was a job that concerned the entire state and the entire party for it largely determined the society's future.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS

LD141945 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 13, TASS--The main task before the leadership of the country is to raise the living standard of the Afghan people and to carry out radical social and economic reforms in their interests N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said addressing the elders of tribes living in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan.

The Afghan working people, he said, support these progressive reforms and give a strong rebuff to reaction and the hirelings of imperialism who do not cease their attempts to recapture their old positions in Afghanistan and to eliminate the gains of the April revolution. N.M. Taraki refuted the inventions of Western propaganda about an alleged infringement of Islamic religion in the republic. The leadership of the country and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, he stressed, come out for the freedom of religion.

The Afghan people, N.M. Taraki said in conclusion, have a clear aim before them--to build in Afghanistan a society free from exploitation of men by man and no forces will be able to push them off this party.

WEST, PRC FIRST CAUSE, NOW EXPLOIT REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD131233 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer Mikhail Ozerov article under the rubric 'Fact and Fantasy": "Hypocrites in Humanists' clothing"]

[Text] Let us say at once: The campaign now being waged in connection with the so-called "Indochina refugee problem: is unusually well coordinated, powerful and unprecedented in terms of inventions--inventions on how the authorities in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are "forcibly expelling" people, how in those countries they "oppress and persecute ethnic Chinese in every way," how "without rapid intervention the tragedy will continue to intensify...."

Such statements are being made in the West, in China and in certain other countries. And not only are the statements being made but concrete steps are being taken. Thus, the EEC Commission has cut off aid to Vietnam.

But what is really happening?

The Indochina refugee problem is not new. Thousands of people left Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in the years of the American aggression, fleeing from the bombing and shellings. A. Young, U.S. Permanent Representative at the United Nations, recently reminded his compatriots of this. He stressed that the United States has no right to make critical statements on the refugee question.

Many people left South Vietnam after the victory of the patriots. Some were the underlings of the Saigon regime and feared just retribution, others did not want to lose their capital, others simply did not understand what the new power meant.

They all left Vietnam of their own volition--nobody expelled them.

Nor is anyone expelling them now. If people of a certain kind are leaving, the "credit" for this belongs above all to Beijing.

It has now become known that a year ago the Maoists embarked on an operation codenamed (Nantsad). What did it involve? Persuading ethnic Chinese--the "Huaqiao"--to leave Vietnam, Beijing agents began "indoctrinating" Vietnamese of Chinese extraction, which continues to this day. They sought a different approach to everyone. The young person was promised that "in the homeland" he will receive an excellent education, the employee was promised a brilliant career, the old man was lured with a free tombstone. They also put into circulation threats, rumors--highly improbable and absurd--and letters allegedly received from members of the "Huaqiao" who had returned to China, saying: Why the delay, dear friends, it is wonderful here.

Some people were intimidated, some were inundated with promises. And the "Huaqiao" started to leave Vietnam. It is they who now make up about 90 percent of the Indochinese refugees. And solely in the camps which have sprung up on the territory of several Asian countries more than 300,000 emigrees have accumulated, leaving behind their homes, work and friends. They really cannot be envied: They live in unsanitary conditions and semistarvation. And they wait in vain to be allowed into one of the countries which "lament" so vigorously the refugees' lot. However, the Beijing leaders, tirelessly repeating that "China is everywhere where there are Chinese," remain deaf to the requests of thousands of the "Huaqiao" to admit them. And the authorities in the United States, Britain and Japan have permitted only a few hundred people to enter.

Why do participants in the anti-Vietnamese collusion not lift a finger to change the situation? Because it suits them entirely! The aim of the campaign they have unleashed is by no means due to concern for the refugees. To weaken the countries of Indochina, hinder the positive processes taking place there and consolidate China's positions--that is what they are seeking.

In pursuit of this goal, geared to the start of operation (Nantsad) Beijing ended economic and technical aid to Vietnam and recalled its specialists without completing construction of plants, bridges and houses, and it increasingly fueled the armed conflict on the Vietnamese border, finally transforming it into war.

It is well known how the Maoists' aggression ended--in defeat. They then unleashed a new wave of fire on the heroic country--propaganda.

A similar method is being used with respect to Kampuchea. Since their crushing failure in that country Beijing and its Pol Pot puppets have been tirelessly slandering the Kampuchean Government and "forgetting" what caused the mass flight of Kampuchean residents.

Late last spring I was in Southeast Asia and saw some Khmer refugees. They had left their motherland for one reason only--to save their lives from the inhuman Pol Pot butchers. The savagery of the thugs in black uniform who killed millions of Khmers in under 4 years and are now dealing with those who fall into their hands on the Kampuchean-Thai border (remnants of gangs are operating there, driving people into Thailand, is one more cause of the existence of the refugee problem.

The governments of Indochinese states are doing everything to resolve this problem. In particular, they have declared their readiness to participate in a conference of the countries directly involved, convened under UN auspices. But of course they cannot agree to the holding of an "international meeting" which would become a court to try them. As the Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes in this connection, "we cannot allow the defendants (that is, the United States and China--M.O.) to become the judges."

Vietnamese and Kampuchean statesmen told the author of these lines that their peoples, to whose lot so many sufferings have fallen, want to live in peace at last and look to tomorrow with tranquility. But unfortunately there are still forces which prefer to kindle conflicts. Our interlocutors named the Beijing hegemonists above all as just such a force. Public opinion is increasingly realizing that it is not the governments of Vietnam or Kampuchea or Laos which are to blame for creating and deliberately whipping up passions around the "refugee problem," but certain circles in the West and in China. Many press organs also hold this view. Thus, L'HUMANITE notes: The ballyhoo which is being kicked up is of a provocative and anticommunist nature. Another French newspaper, LE MATIN, is no less sharp--it describes this enterprise as a "villainous political machination." A machination indeed! And this fact cannot be concealed by those who are now masquerading as "humanists." Their actions have nothing in common with real humanism. The hypocrisy--the flagrant hypocrisy--is obvious!

Campaign of Slander

LD161005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Nikitin article: "Against Political Sabotage"]

[Text] The world witnessed once again the political and ideological sabotage that has been conceived and is being implemented by the forces of imperialism jointly with China.

This refers to the artificially instigated campaign concerning the problem of refugees from countries of Indochina.

The main aim of this campaign is to slander socialist countries, above all Vietnam, as well as people's power in Laos and Kampuchea. At the same time it is obvious that the masterminds of the campaign, pretending that they are sincerely concerned over the fact that the problem of refugees is fraught with "destabilization" in Southeast Asia are actually seeking to complicate the situation in the region, are preventing the use of the existing opportunities for consolidation of genuine peace and good neighborliness in the region.

These opportunities, as is known, were created as a result of the victory of the peoples of Indochina in their difficult struggle against the imperialist aggression waged over many years, as a result of the successful rebuff of the armed attack of the Beijing hegemonists by Socialist Vietnam, as a result of the overthrow of the puppet pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary by the Kampuchean people, and, finally, as a result of the proclamation and implementation of the policy of peace and good neighborliness with all countries of the region by the governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The main strike by this campaign of slander is directed against Socialist Vietnam. It is clamoured in Beijing, Washington, London, Tokyo and the capitals of some other countries about "Hanoi's responsibility" for the plight of refugees from countries of Indochina. Accusations of "violation of human rights" are being levelled against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is alleged that Vietnam seeks to "rid" all Indochina of persons of the Chinese nationality. Fabrications are being heaped up about the premeditated "undermining of internal stability" in countries of Southeast Asia through the "export of refugees."

In a word, absurd allegations are being fabricated and this is being done in keeping with cynical, far-reaching calculations.

It is being sought to cover up with the hullabaloo about Vietnam's responsibility and "intrigues," the growing interference of Beijing and imperialist powers in the affairs of countries of Southeast Asia. The Chinese leaders seek to have some sort of revenge for their defeat in Vietnam and Kampuchea, continue making threats to "teach Vietnam a lesson again," try to impose their will at the Chinese-Vietnamese talks, to stir up the remnants of the pro-Chinese forces in Kampuchea.

Washington, in its turn, started implementing the plans of restoration of "active" military presence of the USA in Southeast Asia. Certain circles of Japan, too, make claims to a special role in the region. The campaign concerning the refugee problem is part of the joint strategy and tactics of the forces that come out against the national-liberation movement and against socialism.

It is obviously sought to make the public forget Beijing's recent armed venture against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, wholesale genocide that was implemented by Chinese puppets in Kampuchea, and numerous crimes committed by imperialism in the land of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Organizers of the propaganda campaign slander for their own unseemly purposes and without embarrassment the heroic Vietnamese people that sustained uncountable sacrifices and sufferings at the hands of those who now try to accuse them of "inhumanity."

"By accusing Vietnam of 'persecution, oppression and expulsion' of its citizens," the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN writes, "Beijing is seeking to prove that it is not connected with the reasons for the emergence of this problem which was really engendered by U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists. It is precisely imperialists of the USA and the ruling circles of Beijing that are mainly to blame for the emergence of the "refugee problem."

This is the political essence of the question of refugees which imperialist and Maoist propaganda is now striving to distort and muddle up by joint efforts in every way.

The history and reasons for the emergence of the problem of refugees from countries of Indochina are being falsified, just as the question about who is really to blame for the fact that this problem has become one of the most complicated problems in the international life and affected the destinies of hundreds of thousands of people.

Who are these people and how did they land in the position of refugees?

The numerous army of refugees from countries of Indochina was being formed in several waves, each of which was directly connected with a certain stage in the policy of imperialist interference, as well as with Chinese expansion in Indochina.

Thus, back in 1975, Washington started implementing the plan of taking out of Vietnam up to one million people, first of all those who closely cooperated with the U.S. occupation forces and the puppet administration, members of the propertied sections of the population, among whom a considerable share was made up by ethnic Chinese. The liberation of South Vietnam interfered with the implementation of this plan. However, 160,000 people were taken out of Vietnam.

Obvious also is the provocative role that is played by Chinese propaganda and Beijing's agents in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who are instigating Vietnamese citizens of the Chinese nationality to leave Vietnam in any way, organizing large-scale illegal immigration, blackmailing and intimidating people to make them leave Vietnam, smuggling refugees in boats that are unsuitable for long travel, as a result of which passengers perish on high seas, and other such facts came to light.

The subversive anti-Vietnamese nature of such activity is seen with particular clarity through the efforts of Beijing special services to stimulate departure from Vietnam, first of all, of specialists in technology, doctors, and other representatives of intelligentsia. The aim of this sabotage is definitely to cause the maximum harm to Socialist Vietnam, to its national economy and its culture.

A special category of "refugees" is made up of direct agents of Beijing who under the guise of "victims" are being sent to other countries of Southeast Asia and who have the functions to control the conduct and attitudes of ethnic Chinese, who spread misinformation and slander against the people's authorities of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the misinformation and slander that is readily picked up and spread by the Beijing and Western press.

I would not be amiss to note that Beijing, which clamours the loudest about the plight of refugees, does not show much interest in the practical solution of this problem, though a considerable part of refugees are ethnic Chinese. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL notes that China plays a very unsavoury role in this problem. "Though Beijing stigmatizes the Vietnamese, it at the same time is among those states that do not want to accept Chinese refugees." [paragraph continues]

It became known, particularly, that the proposal to set up in China a special center for reception of refugees was rejected by Beijing.

Those who launch the hullabaloo concerning refugees became particularly active in connection with the planned convocation of an international conference on the problem of Indochinese refugees to be held in Geneva under United Nations auspices. The imperialist circles and Beijing, especially, do not conceal the intentions to try and use this international forum for provocative anti-Vietnamese aims. Certain persons go as far as to make absurd calls to turn this forum into some sort of "political trial" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In an interview with the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC Li Xiannian said that Vietnam should be subjected to "sanctions" at the coming conference.

Certain circles would like to use the conference in Geneva for interference in internal affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. These are groundless calculations and they are doomed to failure.

Progress in the solution of the refugee problem can be achieved only along the road of a businesslike, realistic discussion of practical matters, the discussion free from political speculations and all sort of ideological sabotage in the spirit of "psychological warfare."

The grounds for such a reasonable and truly humane approach have already been worked out. They are contained in the arrangements between representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The approach of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the refugee problem has been set out in the commentary of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. Vietnam is not interested in encouraging departure of its citizens out of the country, but it does not intend to ban immigration, if it is legally arranged. The world public, the commentary says, will be able to see clearly during the conference the distinction between those who will be striving for practical and humane solution of the refugee problem and those who will try to take advantage of this forum in cynical political aims.

The constructive stand of Socialist Vietnam and its striving to decide the refugee problem in a humane spirit is highly assessed by the world progressive public. The Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries express solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and resolutely condemn the slanderous propaganda campaign being waged against it.

SRV-UN Consultations

LD142052 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 14, TASS--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam will take part in the Geneva international conference on the refugee problem if it discusses only the humanitarian aspects of the problem of Vietnamese living abroad, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hoang Bich Son told a TASS correspondent. Before the opening of the conference, the Vietnamese delegation intends to hold consultations with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim concerning the programme and contents of the discussion.

Hoang Bich Son stressed that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam delcares categorically against any participation in the conference of representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime that was overthrown by the Kampuchean people. As to China, he said, its plans to complicate the problem, to frustrate its solution and merely use this problem in its anti-Vietnamese aims are quite obvious.

The presence of China's representatives at the Geneva conference will do nothing to promote its fruitful outcome and there is no need for their presence.

The deputy foreign minister said that in the opinion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the conference should be attended by states and organizations concerned, that receive refugees and help them, including countries that give material assistance to Vietnam in economic construction.

Hoang Bich Son confirmed the determination of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to continue revealing the unsavoury designs of the United States and China in the noisy anti-Vietnamese campaign concerning the refugee problem.

The question of removing the causes of the problem of the departure of hundreds of thousands of people from Vietnam, he said, is above all, the question of the development of the country's economy and normalization of the life of its population. In the past South Vietnam lived largely at the expense of U.S. supplies. A considerable role was also played by China's assistance to North Vietnam. After reunification of the country, after China's assistance was stopped, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam came up against economic difficulties. Natural disasters of the past two years, border clashes with the troops of Pol Pot, the war against the Chinese aggressors weakened still more the economic position of Vietnam. Therefore the living standards of the people lowered and material difficulties became more acute. This is one of the reasons why Vietnamese are leaving their country and the world public should clearly realize this.

We believe that in order to achieve real settlement of the Vietnamese refugee problem, Hoang Bich Son stated, it is necessary, above all, to put an end to instigation by the USA and Beijing, to raise substantially the living standards of the population in the country. Administration measures can only have a temporary nature.

Beijing's slanderous accusation that Vietnam is guilty of "forcible export of refugees" are absolutely groundless, Hoang Bich Son said. Moreover, it is generally known that Chinese are being sent on masse to South East Asian countries, of which Beijing is silent. Several million people perished in China during the "Cultural Revolution," and later the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea which was in the upkeep of Beijing destroyed three million Kampucheans. All accusations against Vietnam by China pale before these facts.

The deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed sincere gratitude to the world public and progressive press, particularly of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for the strong support of the just cause of Vietnam.

NO CHANGE SEEN IN NATO COURSE AS HAIG STEPS DOWN

LD160925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov "Military Political Review": "NATO: the Old Course--the Arms Race"]

[Text] The process of the relaxation of international tension is causing increasing nervousness and opposition in certain influential NATO circles. This was manifested with the utmost clarity the other day during the "changing of the guard" at the North Atlantic bloc headquarters. American General Hiag, former supreme allied commander Europe, handed over command to his successor, American General Rogers. He handed over not only his powers but also a kind of instruction as to what course the NATO ship would follow in the future.

Haig's "valedictory" speech, abounding in fabrications about the "aggressive" designs of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, turned into an appeal to strengthen NATO's military might, embark on the development of even more destructive types of nuclear weapons and enhance the combat capability of American forces in Europe.

In a recent issue of the magazine NATO REVIEW, Haig published his "last will and testament," so to speak, under the unequivocal heading "NATO--the Agenda for the Future", which was a detailed exposition of his "recommendations" to the new leadership.

What then does this Atlantic "hawk" advocate? First, he wants to complete implementation of numerous military programs envisaging the improvement of NATO armed forces and armaments, second, the speediest modernization and augmentation of nuclear forces and, third, the strengthening of the bloc's military structure, in particular its southeast flank and so on and so forth.

By all appearances, the opinions of the new NATO supreme commander are identical to these views. The day before he took up office the West German agency, DPA, reported: "The new supreme allied commander Europe, Bernard William Rogers, is going to Brussels with clear ideas about the modernization of NATO both in the nuclear sphere and in the sphere of conventional armed forces. Addressing a Washington press conference the other day, he came out in favor of equipping NATO tactical nuclear armed forces with a new medium-range missile and also of deploying the neutron weapon in Europe." Not long before this Rogers was intimidating journalists, as is clear from a New York TIMES report, with the prospects of the United States' "lagging behind" the USSR "in terms of strategic potential in the early eighties" and with the Soviet Union's "intention to test U.S. resolve."

Anyone can clearly see the flimsiness of the Pentagon generals' arguements in their desire to whip up the arms race with references to the mythical "Soviet military threat." Nevertheless, these "arguments" still form the foundation of the newly adopted military programs that are already being carried out.

It was on the pretext of the "Soviet military threat" that the North Atlantic bloc Council session which ended on 1 June confirmed the course toward building up NATO's military potential. And there was no shortage of hypocritical statements about the building up of NATO military might, the modernization of nuclear forces in Europe and the deployment of new types of American missiles on the territory of West European countries being necessary, apparently, for...the further development of detente.

To the accompaniment of the ballyhoo over this false myth NATO figures are waging an active campaign to deploy in Europe systemsof medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union. Furthermore, slanderous pronouncements are being made to the effect that Europe may be "defenseless" in the face of the "Soviet threat" as a result of the implementation of the SALT II treaty concluded in Vienna.

Recently the leading North Atlantic bloc countries have been taking more and more steps along the path of accelerating the arms race. For example, the United States has given the go-ahead for plans to create a new weapons system which, according to preliminary figures, will cost $30-50 billion. This refers to the development, production and deployment of the MX mobile-basing ICBM. This decision, which some commentators regard as a concession to the "hawks" in order to increase the chances of the ratification of the SALT II treaty in the Senate, is seen even by certain bourgeois press organs as nothing but a desire to fire the starting pistol for a new lap of the arms race. This decision cannot fail to contradict the spirit of the treaty concluded in Vienna since, according to American Senator G. McGovern, the MX missile may "increase the risk of a nuclear conflict."

As the Washington POST writes, citing officials from the U.S. Defense Department, "President Carter's decision to embark on the creation of powerful MX missiles signifies the implementation of just part of the Pentagon's general plan for the modernizing of the country's strategic arsenal." The other day the same paper reported the U.S. intention to double the power of the nuclear charge of more than 2,000 warheads currently fitted to submarine-launched Poseidon missiles, to increase the power of approximately 300 of these missiles and also to replace another 132 of these missiles with the newer, longer-range Trident-I missiles. It is also reported that the American Air Force leadership is planning to convert the F-111 fighter-bomber into a strategic bomber.

These plans are causing serious concern among the U.S. public. As the organ of U.S. business circles, the Wall Street JOURNAL, noted, "the calls for the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons contradict the aspirations of ordinary Americans...."

Atlantic circles in Western Europe continue to advocate whipping up the arms race. Defense Secretary F. Pym made a statement recently about the present British Government's plans in the military sphere. Making insinuations about the notorious "Soviet military threat," he advocated building up Britain's conventional and nuclear forces. The country's increasing military expenditure serves this purpose. Bonn's decision the other day to approve a record state budget, in which military expenditure remains a major item, is also aimed at drawing the FRG further into the arms race.

Interesting also are the recent calls by certain circles for the military integration of the Common Market. Pym, for example, came out in favor of West European countries making "joint economic efforts to satisfy common defense requirements."

The danger of the NATO leadership's militarist preparations is especially tangible in that they are continuing against the background of favorable opportunities for deepening the detente process which have arisen as a result of the signing of the SALT II treaty. Sober-minded politicians in the West and the world public viewed this treaty, which stipulates quantitative arms limitations and a curb on their qualitative improvement, as an important milestone on the path of easing the threat of a nuclear war.

However, the detente process is not to the liking of some NATO circles. Pushing the bloc countries' governments toward a further buildup of military preparations to the accompaniment of babble about the "threat" from the USSR, they are alining themselves with those people, primarily in the United States, who are continuing to attack the SALT II treaty on the false pretext that it "consolidates U.S. strategic inequality in the face of the USSR" and is a "concession" to the Soviet Union and so forth. This malicious rubbish can only be of use to those who are interested in prolonging the dangerous arms race--the military industrial complex and its intimates, the reactionary politicans and generals who hanker after the cold war days.

In our age there is no task more important than that of safeguarding peace on earth. All who struggle for peace and peoples' security must know full well whence the war danger comes. The facts irrefutably show that the intrigues of the aggressive circles of the imperialist forces and their chief instrument--the NATO bloc--lie at the root of it. Under these conditions, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, stressed in a recent speech at a Kremlin reception in honor of military academy graduates: "We must always display high vigilance, constantly strengthen the country's defense might and enhance the combat readiness of our armed forces. Together with the fraternal socialist countries we will continue to be concerned about reliably insuring favorable conditions for the peaceful building of socialism and communism. These are the noble goals served by the Soviet Armed Forces."

IMPLICATIONS OF STRAUSS' NOMINATION AS CHANCELLOR EXAMINED

LD131433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under rubric "Letter From Bonn": "Change of Leader"]

[Text] Bonn--The stock exchange reacted to this piece of news with a certain rise in share prices. The very next morning the economic sections of West Germany's major newspapers carried recommendations as to how things should be managed in the country. Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE outstripped the others: It is necessary, it advises, "to use taxation policy to revitalize entrepreneurial activities and to limit the social function of the state" or, to put it in more vernacular terms, to cut spending on the needs of the working people.

All this animation is in connection with the nomination of Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Social Union [CSU], as the candidate for the post of FRG chancellor for the bloc of united parties--the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the CSU. The CDU operates throughout the territory of West Germany, with the exception of Bavaria, and numbers almost 600,000 members. The CSU, which operates only within the Land of Bavaria, numbers 150,000 members.

Discussing the new candidature, newspapers recall that back in 1953 Strauss was minister for special tasks in Adenauer's cabinet, then minister for atomic questions and for defense, and in the late sixties--minister of finance. He is said to be a "strong," experienced man with extensive international connections, including, as is known, very correct relations with Pinochet and the South African racists.

It is known that the CDU had to grit its teeth, as the saying goes, to agree to Strauss' candidature. According to one commentator, Strauss "foisted himself on it." However, Strauss' nomination does not attest to the strength and cohesion of the CDU and the CSU.

For many years now the party of West Germany's big bourgeoisie has been unable to extricate itself from the bog of internal strife. There is a struggle on the surface over "personal issues"--who should head the two-party team in the election struggle. Previous aspirants to the post of chancellor have been Barzel and then Kohl, and now hopes are being pinned on Strauss. Of course, the personal ambitions of a particular figure should not be disregarded. But the essence of the struggle lies in the choice of a certain tactical variant capable, in the opinion of the Christian Democratic leadership, of recovering the majority of votes which the CDU-CSU bloc had among the electorate for almost the first two postwar decades.

Those figures in the CDU-CSU camp--behind whom the outlines of the military-industrial complex loom--are demanding the mobilization of all the forces of the rightwing cartel headed by a "strong man" and the reinforcement of reactionary trends in domestic and foreign policy. As is known, the leaders of the Christian Democrats include many who urge the strengthening of liberal tendencies within the CDU and that it be made a "party of the middle ground" and thereby attract its hesitating voters. But on the chief, decisive matters the borderline between these two camps is very relative. The CDU-CSU has always been the party of the big monopolies, of the country's rearmament, of revanchist pretensions and ossified anticommunism. Its failures in previous elections stemmed not from the personal qualities of Barzel or Kohl but from the fact that the Christian Democrats offered the voter no reasonable alternative to the policy of the present government. In particular, the CSU and the CSU have invariably given a hostile reception to everything new that was and is happening in the life of Europe--the all-European conference, the FRG's treaties with the socialist states and the desire to realize military detente on the Continent.

The choice in favor of the Bavarian figure undoubtedly attests to a victory for the most militant wing of the CDU-CSU and to a defeat for those who timidly tried to renovate the CDU's facade with cosmetics of "moderation" and "liberalism." Big capital is ready to call upon a "strong personality." It is frightened by the growing economic instability and the prospects of social and political conflicts in the coming eighties.

One newspaper entitled its editorial "Whither With Strauss?" Indeed, what program does the candidate intend to put to the voters? It is too soon to speak of this now. The Bundestag elections will be held in the fall of 1980. But Strauss' views are no secret. He advocates maximum encouragement of the monopolies; activities, a reduction in state spending (of course, not on armament or for military purposes but on social needs), freezing of reform in the public education system, antiworker and anti-trade union measures, and much besides that will serve the prosperity of the big monopolies. In foreign policy, to judge by Strauss' statements, we can expect calls to accelerate the arms race, above all in the so-called "Eurostrategic sphere," and to harden policies toward the GDR and other socialist states.

Be that as it may, one thing is clear: The FRG is entering a time of serious polarization of forces and intensification of the internal political struggle.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS END KREMLIN TALKS, PONOMAREV SPEAKS

LD131528 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--Another meeting of members of the commissions on foreign affairs of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the delegation of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the French National Assembly ended in the Kremlin today.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Boris Ponomarev, on behalf of Soviet parliamentarians, expressed satisfaction over the progress of the negotiations.

Our working meeting, he said, is held soon after the recent negotiations in Moscow between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard D'estaing. This circumstance invested our talks with the special significance. We are unanimous with you that the Soviet-French summit meeting became an important and, one may say, milestone event in the development of Soviet-French relations. The documents adopted by the summit are of enormous significance both for the Soviet-French relations and the cause of international peace.

The progress of our discussions has convincingly demonstrated that both for the Soviet and the French parliamentarians the cardinal problem of the current international situation is the problem of the struggle against the arms race, for real steps along the path of disarmament, Boris Ponomarev went on to say. The Soviet side has repeatedly made proposals aimed at putting a halt to the arms race. Our Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, our party are patiently and consistently working for the achievement of this noble objective. Of great importance in this respect is the recent signing in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter of the treaty between the USSR and the USA on limiting the strategic offensive weapons.

Boris Ponomarev noted that the further progress in putting a halt to the arms race calls for participation, in this or that form, of all the nuclear states at the next stage or as it is currently referred to the SALT III stage in the negotiations.

We hope, the speaker said, that France will give due attention to our proposals, including, among others, the proposal that the participants in the all-European conference conclude a treaty pledging not to resort to the first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. It would be extremely important for the cause of military detente in Europe if the Soviet Union and France could achieve a rapprochmenent in their position and to come up with a joint platform which could later be adhered to by other Western Europe powers.

Head of the French delegation, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the French National Assembly Maurice Couve de Murville expressed satisfaction over the talks and their results. In taking stock of our visit and our negotiations, he said, one can say that we have learned here many new and useful things. On a political level, our tasks were facilitated by the fact that we have met with you after the negotiations between our countries on a summit level. Our contacts here have fully confirmed this.

We are returning home convinced that the French-Soviet relations are developing well. We do not see any serious obstacles to their further developments. But we are, however, well aware of the need for a further persistent work in order to consolidate our ties in different fields.

On the same day, the French parliamentarians left Mosocw for home.

Arrival In Paris

LD142211 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris, July 14, TASS--Relations between France and the USSR are very good, and the recent Soviet-French summit meeting contributed to it in a large measure, said M. Couve de Murville, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the French National Assembly. He had just returned from the Soviet Union, where he headed a delegation of French MPs. In the course of the talks with the Soviet colleagues, he pointed out in an interview with a TASS correspondent, we discussed many questions pertaining to a broadening and strengthening of ties between the USSR and France in the economic, scientific, technical and other fields. We were accorded a wonderful, very sincere and cordial welcome.

KORNIENKO TALKS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131735 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris, July 13, TASS--First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR G.M. Kornienko has stayed here at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of France. He had meeting with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, and had conversations with General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of France B. de Leusse.

Deepened political consultations on questions of limitation of the arms race and questions of disarmament with a view to achieve a better understanding and bring the positions of the sides on these matters closer were held in pursuance of the accords reached as a result of the Soviet-French summit negotiations in Moscow in April this year. A number of other international problems of mutual interest were also discussed.

YASNOV, KIRILLIN ATTEND FRENCH RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD141344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 July, TASS--H. Froment-Meurice, the French ambassador to the Soviet Union, has given a reception on the occasion of the national holiday--the day of the storming of the Bastille.

The reception was attended by Mikhail Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leading officials of ministries and departments, and other officials.

SOVIET-SPANISH ECONOMIC TIES STRENGTHENING

LD131752 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A routine Spanish-Soviet meeting for the drafting of a maritime navigation agreement took place in Moscow. Our observer (Aleksey Georgiyev) writes:

Positive results were attained at the Moscow talks. Mr Vicente Rodriguez Guerra, head of the Spanish delegation and director general of the Maritime Transportation Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, said that mutual understanding and a constructive view of the matter allowed us to solve nearly all the questions that interested us and to attain a unity of criteria in many problems.

There is no doubt, Mr. Vicente Rodriguez Guerra said, that the exchange of opinions in the Soviet capital will contribute to the future improvement of our relations as well as to a [word indistinct] increase of cargoes in both directions. Soviet-Spanish relations and cooperation in trade, economy, science and culture are being developed fruitfully. These relations are based on the full equality of both sides, noninterferenc in reciprocal affairs and to mutual advantage [as heard]. A new impetus was given to these relations by the visit to Moscow of Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre. His meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders revealed the mutual ambition to extend cooperation between both countries on various spheres.

Let us look at some of the points of Spanish-Soviet cooperation. As from 1972, when the first trade agreement between the USSR and Spain was signed, trade exchange between both countries has increased more than sixfold. Spain supplies the USSR with ferrous metal laminate, pipes, electronic installations, citrus fruits and wine. The USSR exports tractors, mining machinery, oil and hewn timber to Spain. Supplies of Lada and Zheiguli cars to Spain have begun. Spanish specialists highly value Soviet tractors and stress their safety, easiness to use, high power and capacity for work on slopes.

The Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet committees, as well as several Soviet-Spanish joint companies, the most important of which is Sovhispan dealing with Soviet sea and fishing craft, contribute to the development of mutual trade. The (Esconsa) company concerns itself with fishing and leasing fishing craft in the USSR.

We wish to remind you that during the visit to Moscow by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreajo Aguirre, agreements on cultural and technical and scientific cooperation were signed. In this way the old sympathies and traditional friendship between the Soviet and Spanish peoples reveal their strength. Expressing satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, Mr. Marcelino Orjea Aguiree said, during the talks held in Moscow that both countries still have much to do if one takes into account the fact that prospects for trade are very great. In a word, this is the most opportune moment to give a greater progressive impetus to Soviet-Spanish cooperation in all spheres. The negotiations in Moscow as well as recent talks held in Madrid on the signing of a long-term economic and industrial cooperation agreement offer a new conent to Soviet-Spanish relations.

SOVIET, ITALIAN ENTERPRISES SIGN CONTRACT ON FARM MACHINERY

LD132110 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--A large contract between the all-union association "Tractorexport" and the Italian firm "Gisa Gi e Gi" [as received] was signed today in Moscow. Under the contract to the sum of 23 million the Italian firm will be delivering equipment for livestock breeding complexes to the USSR.

Representative of the Italian firm Furlan Franco told a TASS correspondent that the contract signed today is a major event for the firm. It opens to the firm new opportunities for selling its farm machinery to Soviet foreign trade organizations.

The firm "Gisa Gi e Gi" started doing business with the Soviet Union in 1969. A number of contracts for the delivery to the Soviet Union of the first generation of livestock breeding complexes were signed then. The present contract envisages the delivery to the Soviet Union of Livestock breeding complexes of the second generation.

General Director of Tractorexport Vasiliy Myshkov expressed great satisfaction with the business partnership with the Italian firm. He also said that there are all conditions for dynamic and stable development of this cooperation.

TEL AVIV 'HAPPY' AFTER BEGIN-AS-SADAT MEETING

LD131728 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Why Is Tel Aviv Happy?"]

[Text] An atmosphere of joy and happiness prevails in Tel Aviv following Menahem Begin's visit to Alexandria and his talks with President as-Sadat. On his return to Israel Begin said that the talks were the most important in the last 2 years and the most important in his life. The Israeli press has commented in the same spirit about the Alexandria meeting. What is it that makes Tel Aviv happy?

According to official reports arriving from Alexandria and the comments by Western information sources about the Egyptian-Israeli meeting, we see it produced nothing specified for solving the Palestinian problem. The New York TIMES has written that no progress was achieved in Alexandria, despite the optimistic tone in the statements of As-Sadat and Begin. The Cairo correspondent of French television has reported that the new As-Sadat-Begin meeting produced no results for settling the main issue of the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian problem. However, there is a reason which prompts Tel Aviv to be happy.

The decisions adopted in Alexandria are primarily directed toward the rapid consolidation of bilateral Egyptian-Israeli relations. It is even clear from the leaks to the official press that Egypt is opening widely the road of Israeli political and economic penetration in the country. The free movement of citizens of both countries has been allowed, the first trade deals have been signed, and As-Sadat has guaranteed Begin that Egypt will take it upon itself to insure oil for Israel, including for the Israeli military machinery. Observers consider that the conclusion of all these agreements took place at a very (?significant) stage. Begin on the eve of the Alexandria meeting spoke at the so-called international conference to combat terrorism held in Israel. His speech included uncouth lies against the Arabs and slogans calling for reactivating a policy of genocide toward the Palestinians. Before taking his seat in the aircraft which carried him to meet As-Sadat, he issued an order to start building 15 new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The Alexandria meeting was accompanied by extensive preparations for extending the hostile activities against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps.

It is quite well understood that the Egyptian-Israeli meeting under these circumstances has had specific distinguishing qualities, for President as-Sadat's assurance that he will endeavor to consolidate Egyptian-Israeli friendship and cooperation has emerged as a new challenge to the Arabs. As for Tel Aviv it has obtained clear assurances that As-Sadat's administration is prepared to guarantee any action Israel takes against the Arabs. Why should it not be happy then? It is not by mere chance that Begin immediately on his return from Alexandria telephoned Washington and reported that As-Sadat had agreed to all his proposals.

EGYPTIAN OIL TO ISRAEL DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO AGGRESSOR

LD131604 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin made no effort to conceal his profound satisfaction when he said upon the conclusion of Egyptian-Israeli talks in Alexandria that he had had As-Sadat's assurances concerning Egyptian's oil supplies to Tel Aviv. As he put it, the two countries are entering a "phase of friendship and cooperation".

As-Sadat's obliging assurances were received by Israel at an opportune moment. After the overthrow of the shah's pro-American regime in Iran the new authorities in Tehran, in token of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people against the invaders, categorically refused to supply Israel with oil, thus depriving it of about half of the oil it bought abroad.

Moreoever, the American benefactors of Zionists who began feverishly looking, at Tel Aviv's request, for new sources of oil supply for Israel, encountered quite unexpected obstacles.

When asked to supply oil to Israel Washington's oil-exporting partners--Britain and Norway--replied, to put it mildly, with a polite refusal. An acute oil shortage in the country brought on a critical financial situation. According to estimates made by specialists, the level of inflation this year is to reach 100 percent. The authorities issued an order for saving fuel in order to ensure, in the first place, a steady flow of fuel supplies for their war machine.

In these conditions the readiness of the As-Sadat regime to supply Tel Aviv, within the framework of "cooperation", with Egyptian oil is nothing more than direct assistance to the Israel aggressors. Are there any guarantees that the fuel tanks of Israeli planes which barbarously bomb peaceful Lebanese villages will not be filled with Egyptian oil? It is also clear that the As-Sadat regime betrays the whole Arab nation by putting in the hands of the aggressors the "oil weapons" which Arabs use in the struggle against the Israeli invaders and their henchmen.

IRAN CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S OFFER OF ASYLUM TO SHAH

LD141452 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 14, TASS--President as-Sadat's proposal to give political asylum to the former shah of Iran is a fresh example of the hostile attitude of the present Egyptian leadership to the Iranian people and its revolution, a spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry said here today.

He stressed that As-Sadat's proposal runs counter to the will of the Egyptian people. So far as the Iranian people is concerned, it will not forget this hostile move of the Egyptian Government, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry went on to say.

ARTICLE CALLS PREDICTIONS ON IRAN DEVELOPMENTS 'INCONCEIVABLE'

LD131625 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 6 Jul 79 pp 10-11 LD

[M. Krutikhim dispatch: "At the Transitional Stage"]

[Text] Tehran--High above the domes of the mosque the birds twittered. It was stuffy in the hall, where many people had gathered. The trial as taking place of two well-known butchers and sadists from SAVAK, the shah's secret police--"Tehrani" and (Arash). The former pronounced long speeches, while the latter maintained a depressed silence and only answered the judges' questions. But not long before the start of the trial a television interview with this young guy was shown.

"The most widespread form of torture involved beating the prisoners with a bundle of electric wires. Those under investigation were tied to a special couch and beaten on the bare soles of the feet. The person was then made to run in place on a metal grill until the blood blisters on the injured feet burst. [paragraph continues]

We also used the torture suggested by American experts, known as "apollo": A special hollow metal cap was placed on the prisoner's head, and we hit it. The person often went out of his mind because of the booming sound. Electric shocks were used...."

(Arash's) wide open black eyes scarcely flickered, he stared at one point. You could sense that (Arash) was morally crushed, he realized that there would be no mercy for him.

And now the second SAVAK man, (Bakhman Naderipur), nicknamed "Tehrani." Of course, he is sorry for his crimes, but he adopts the position of a neophyte having understood everything and adopted a new faith. He does not stint on expressions like the "traitor shah," those "fallen from the holy faith," and the "heroes tortured in prisons." Yes, he took part in tortures, torments and shootings. Yes, he sent provocateurs into political organizations, but...the "orders came from Colonel so-and-so, General so-and so."

All these speeches are aimed at a certain audience. The point is that immediately after the February revolution, which put an end to the Pahlavi monarchy, many people penetrated the Iranian state apparatus, as usually happens in periods of revolutionary events, who had nothing in common with the masses' selfless struggle. And now they are demagogically exploiting Islamic phraseology.

The main direction of these elements' activity is to attack progressive democratic parties and organizations capable of consolidating and developing the achievements of the revolution in the people's interests, and the chosen instrument of attack is shameless anticommunism, since the uneducated masses cannot get used to the ideological line zealously propounded by the shah and his American advisers. "Tehrani" oriented himself quickly. First he sent a secret letter to Ayatollah Taleqani, one of the country's popular religious figures, and offered his services in the struggle against "communist penetration into Muslim ranks" and his experience in creating a secret apparatus for tracking and neutralizing leftwing forces, which he called the "most terrible danger for the Islamic revolution." But the shah's butcher miscalculated: The honorable Taleqani became indignant and handed the letter over to the press. And in court "Tehrani," defending himself, went on the attack. According to him, in the post of investigator he "exerted every effort to purge the ranks of orthodox Muslim fighter organizations from penetration by communists." When it was a question of the persecution by the shah's provocateurs and sleuths of members of the Tudeh Party, the organization of Fedayeen-Khalq and other progressive parties, he started to shout across the hall and try to prove that both then, in the shah's time, and now, after his overthrow, he...was and is defending the interests of the Islamic revolution.

It is true that there were features in his "revelations" which clearly would not be very pleasing to the audience on whose sympathy "Tehrani" was counting. Thus in justifying his savagery he was forced to admit that the main bulk of political prisoners under the shah were indeed communists, the most consistent opponents of the shah's tyranny.

It must be noted that the attacks on progressive forces were considerably assisted by the essentially provocative actions of leftist groupings. When I tried writing a list of all the parties and organizations in Iran today which call themselves "communist" and "Marxist-Leninist," there turned out to be 25 of them. Most of them are small Maoist, pro-Beijing, Trotskyite, anarchist, extremist and terrorist, and simply politically illiterate groups and gangs. [paragraph continues]

Without enjoying any significant support from any strata of the population, they nonetheless loudly demand the speedy satisfaction of their maximum demands and call for a new revolution. Extremist views and leftist ways arouse indignation among the Muslim clergy who have now come to power, indignation which is transmitted to the broad strata of believers. The leftists' provocative tactics lead only to the splitting and weakening of really progressive democratic forces and to their isolation in the domestic policy arena. They create the conditions for the seeds of poisonous actions by such odious individuals as "Tehrani" and those whose patronage he was counting on to fall on fertile soil.

The danger of leftist adventurism is particularly increasing now that internal contradictions have deepened on the eve of an important stage in the life of the only recently born republic--the adoption of the republican constitution. After a series of postponements, the text of the draft fundamental law was finally published and has been submitted for a month's nationwide discussion--until 22 July. But however strange it may seem, these most "uncompromising" forces have joined with bourgeois liberal circles and started discussing hotly--in the newspapers and at street rallies--not the essence of the draft, but details associated with the order and procedure for its ratification.

But this is the point. The country has not yet recovered from the revolutionary upheavals. The domestic political situation in the present transition period is unstable and very tense. A plurality of power exists in places and the power of the Provisional Government of the national bourgeoisie is weak. There are great economic and societal difficulties and interethnic contradictions are making themselves felt. To reduce this period to a minimum, not to give counterevolution time to strengthen, rally and threaten the destiny of the people's achievements and plans--this is the task, by all appearances, set by the republic's religious and political leadership headed by the dominant Ayatollah Khomeyni. In order to adopt the constitution more quickly, hold parliamentary and presidential elections and form a permenent government, this plan has been elaborated: Instead of the broad constitutional assembly proposed earlier, the text of the fundamental law will be worked out, taking into account the people's wishes, by a "council for the final study of the constitution" consisting of 73 people, and then the final version of the constitution will be submitted to a general referendum.

The renunciation of the former idea regarding a constituent assembly was opposed by the bourgeois liberals, supported by the most vociferous of the leftists. Apart from dependence on the specific goals pursued by the various supporters of the constituent assembly, their position amounts in the last analysis to one thing--desire to extend the transition period to a year, or even two.

At the same time such progressive forces as, for instance, the Tudeh Party supported the plan put forward by Khomeyni and the government, pointing out that the method of adoption of the constitution is secondary to its content. And this content, they stress, as a result of the open nationwide discussion, must be consistently anti-imperialist and provide for guarantees satsifying the aspirations of those who carried out the revolution--the working masses.

Passions around procedural questions are pushing other questions, which are equally important, into the background and overshadowing certain progressive steps and measures which have been and are being implemented by the Provisional Government headed by M. Bazargan. It would have been difficult to imagine such measures in Iran, say, a year ago.

The country has broken with the aggressive CENTO bloc, which led to its complete disintegration, withdrawn its troops from Dhofar, where they were helping Omani Sultan al-Qabus to fight against patriotic forces, and annulled contracts for deliveries of huge arms consignments from the United States, Britain and the FRG. Many foreign advisers, mainly American, have been expelled from Iran, most of whom were representatives of secret services, and electronic espionage bases have been eliminated.

Iran has chosen nonalinement and noninterference in other states' internal affairs as the main principle of its foreign policy. At the same time it has proclaimed complete support for such national liberation movements as the Palestinian, and has broken off relations with Israel and As-Sadat's regime, as well as with the South African racists.

In the economic sphere the government has finally taken control of the extraction, processing and sale of oil, rejecting the mediation of the international petroleum consortium. A ban has been imposed on oil deliveries to the Israeli Zionists and the South African racists. All the country's banks and insurance companies have been nationalized and a bill is being prepared on transferring heavy industry to the state sector.

At the same time the government is being criticized for timidity and inconsistency. As yet, for instance, the question of how to develop the extremely neglected agriculture has not been resolved. As yet there is not even any question of any real agrarian reform. It was even officially announced that in accordance with Islamic norms any property is respected regardless of its size, "unless it was acquired by illegal means." It is not yet known on what basis it is proposed to build relations between workers, trade unions, administrative councils and owners of industrial enterprises. Reports are coming in from all over the country of strikes and street marches for economic and social demands. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed are protesting actively against the lack of attention to their situation. Inflation and prices are rising.

The government is responding to such demands and protests mainly with requests for postponement. Cabinet members frequently yield to the temptation to attribute the masses' dissatisfaction to "inflammatory activity counterrevolutionaries."

Indeed, counterrevolution has not laid down its arms. According to information reaching Tehran, the deposed shah has allotted millions to finance attempts to overthrow or at least weaken and undermine the republican system. The press reports that a conspiracy to train a group of saboteurs and provocateurs and send them into Iran with weapons was headed by Generals Oveysi and (Palizban), Sabeti, former deputy chief of SAVAK; and Zahedi, former Iranian ambassador to Washington. They focused the main attention, it is reported here, not so much on whipping up dissatisfaction among the workers and peasants as on fanning the problems of national minorities--the new regime's most vulnerable point, in their opinion. Dozens of agents of the shah and imperialist intelligence services are active in Kordestan and Baluchestan and among Turkoman tribes in the north and Arabs in the south, many of them operating in the guise of "ultrarevolutionary" members of city councils, armed detachments of the population and "revolutionary committees." Artfully playing on the national feelings of minorities which enjoyed no rights under the shah, they persuade them not only to put forward categorical political demands for "autonomy on a federal basis," but also to take part in direct armed actions, usually ending in fratricidal slaughter.

Counterrevolution is undoubtedly gambling to a considerable extent on the possibility of the new regime moving to the right and on kindling anticommunist hysteria in the shah's wake. Attempts are being made to use the resources of the government and several Muslim parties to arm and train shock detachments of cutthroats educated in the spirit of anticommunism, and the instructors in such detachments are experienced parachute officers from the shah's army and fighters from Lebanon from such rightwing extremist groups as "Al-Amal" ("Hope").

In a word, the situation in Iran is very complex and resembles an equation with many unknowns. The composition of the country's highest legialative organ, which determines its policy--the Islamic Revolutionary Council, is unknown; the composition of the revolutionary tribunals is unknown; the composition of the leadership of many state organizations, including the "Corps of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution"--the main instrument in the struggle against counterrevolution, is unknown. If you take into account the existence in the country today of numerous (up to 90!) political parties and organizations, each of which is in no hurry to show its cards in the current political game, any predictions concerning the future development of events in Iran become simply inconceivable. In this complex transition period predictions for Iran are replaced by wishes. However, one thing is beyond doubt: There can be no return to the old system, to the shah's autocracy. That was the concern of the 34-million-strong people, who made tremendous sacrifices so that the SAVAK torture chambers will never return.

...and what about (Arash) and "Tehrani"? They, like 250 other butchers, traitors, American spies and embezzlers, were declared by the revolutionary tribunal to be ("mofsedu fi-l-ard") (an expression from the Koran, meaning literally "defilers of the earth") and according to its sentence were shot at dawn on 24 June.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HANDS KUZNETSOV KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD131714 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri who handed over a personal message from prominent politician and religious leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Mohammad Mokri had a friendly talk. Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

ALEKSANDROV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-IRANIAN TRADE IN 1978

NC141700 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Nikolay Aleksandrov commentary]

[Excerpts] A while ago, the Soviet foreign trade statistics for 1978 were published. These statistics show that in the USSR's trade with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Iran was in third place with R6.071 billion.

The statistics show that almost all Soviet exports to Iran were goods and materials for production complexes and for building up its economy. In the first instance, a large amount of (?goods) were delivered for the numerous production complexes in Iran that are being built with Soviet technical and economic cooperation. Of great importance for Iran's national economy are units like the Esfahan steel complex, where output reaches 1.9 million tons a year; the 630,000-kw TETS in Ahvaz; some coal mines; five factories for housing construction; a fish factory and the electric trains in [word indistinct] Tabriz.

Gas took first place in Soviet-Iran exports in 1978. By delivering gas, Iran pays the Soviet Union for its industrial and other compexes. Gas deliveries decreased during the last quarter of 1978 when Iran was in the grip of a general strike. In addition to gas, other primary goods, both finished and unfinished, have important place in Soviet-Iranian exports. During the past 15 years, the Soviet Union has been the biggest buyer of laundry detergent, textile goods, shoes and other products of Iran. [sentence indistinct] As a result, Iran can employ new workers and increase production of its goods with full confidence without fearing that they will not find a market. All this will have a great effect on Iranian industry and will lead to a decrease in unemployment. In this way, the smallest Iranian-Soviet exports clearly show that trade between the two neighboring countries are mutually advantageous.

TASS COMMENTS ON REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IRAQ

LD131944 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Berebikoskiy writes: On July [date indistinct] the Iraqi people is marking a remarkable date in its history. 21 years ago on that day the monarchic system was overthrown in Iraq and a republic was proclaimed. The Iraqi people [word indistinct] a long and difficult struggle against the foreign rule and the venal regime of Noiri Said. Radical changes in the political, social and economic spheres took place in the ancient land along the Tigris and Euphrates over the past years. Remarkable successes were achieved in the strengthening of national independence. Iraq quitted the aggressive Baghdad pact, liquidated foreign military bases in its territory, rejected shackling agreements with Britain and the United States. Important events in the implementation of the anti-imperialist programme were the coming into office of the Ba'th Party in July, 1968, and the forming of the National Patriotic Front in July, 1973. The National Patriotic Front has united the progressive forces of Iraq. It is precisely due to unity of these forces that further successes of the young republic in social-economic transformations have become possible. The Government of Iraq nationalized foreign banks, firms of a number of capitalist countries, branches of Western petroleum monopolies and put an end to their sway in Iraq. The state sector assumed the leading role in economy. At present it accounts for about 80 percent of the gross industrial output. New national branches of the economy--machine building, the chemical industry, pharmaceutical and other industries have been created. In the past Iraq exported mainly oil and dates. Now it puts on the world markets also tractors, automobiles, chemical fertilizers and building materials. A land reform is being implemented. It is rooting out large landownership that existed over centuries. The cooperative movement is widening. The literacy campaign is under way. Diseases are being combatted. Cooperation of Iraq with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries assumed a vast scope. A number of mutually advantageous agreements was concluded between the USSR and Iraq. More than one hundred of various economic projects necessary for Iraq's development were built or are under construction in Iraq with Soviet assistance. The Soviet Union gives Iraq a vast help in training specialists in different professions. Soviet-Iraqi relations are based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraq that was concluded in Baghdad in 1972. In that important document, the two states expressed the conviction that further development of all-round cooperation and friendship meets their national interests, helps strengthening peace.

ZIONIST PROPAGANDA ON CONDITION OF SOVIET JEWS REFUTED

LD131516 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--Lev Shapiro, first secretary of the Jewish Regional CPSU Committee, refutes the falsehoods of the Western and Israeli propaganda about the life of Soviet Jews. He has written an article about the successes of the working people of the Jewish Autonomous Region of the USSR, published in the 10th issue of the journal of the CPSU Central Committee KOMMUNIST.

Despite the self-evident truth, fully ignoring the real facts of life of the country of soviets, the so-called "Jewish question" is time and again borrowed in the capitalist West and Israel from the arsenal of the discredited bourgeois ideologists, he writes. Again and again, in the Zionist propaganda kitchen all kinds of myths and falsehoods are being concocted about the alleged sorry plight of Jews in the USSR, about "perishing" Jewish culture and that the people of Jewish nationality are "discriminated against" and are "deprived" of their rights and freedoms in the Soviet Union. We understand very well the aims of Zionists doing the bidding of U.S. monopolies. Their hypocritical appeals for "re-union" in the "Promised Land" and the chauvinistic slogans of the "single Jewish state" are not at all dictated by the concern for the destinies of Jews--their class interests consist in persuading the Soviet Jews to give up the socialist way of life. By their rabid anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda, the Zionists strive to weaken and undermine the enormous international prestige of our country.

The Soviet people, the working people of the Jewish Autonomous Region, reject with anger and indignation the fabrications of Zionists and the bourgeois press, Lev Shapiro continues. A good moral and political situation prevails in our region. The working people of town and country warmly and unanimously support the internal and foreign policy of the Central Committee of the party, the Politbureau of the Central Committee, headed by the true Leninist, the passionate champion of peace and social progress Leonid Brezhnev. Throughout the whole of the 45 years of the existence of the region not a single person was tempted by the lavish promises of the Zionists. None departed for Israel.

The whole history of the creation, emergence and development of the region provides a convincing testimony to the groundlessness of the falsehoods of Zionists and the bourgeois propaganda about the alleged unequal status of Jews in the Soviet Union. One may get the impression that these gentlemen, of dubious virtue, are talking and writing about tsarist Russia where the Jewish working people were in fact the most persecuted people.

"Thanks to the constant attention and concern from the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the assistance of the fraternal peoples and of all the union republics, our region has been transformed into a land of large-scale industry, mechanized agriculture and developed culture, Lev Shapiro points out.

The working people of the region have also scored major accomplishments in the development of culture. The state allocates large financial resources for the development of popular education, health, culture and every-day services for the population. The region has dozens of general education schools, secondary specialized and vocational training schools, hundreds of houses of culture, clubs, cinemas and libraries. A proof of the concern of the party and the government for a further development and flourishing of natural culture was the creation in the city of Birobijan, the regional centre of the Jewish Autonomous region, of the Professional Jewish Chamber Musical Theatre and Philharmony. The city also has a Russian and a Jewish popular theatres, and groups of amateur performers exist in many of the working collectives.

Gifted writers and poets have emerged in the region. It has two regional newspapers: BIROBIJANER STERN in Yiddish and BIROBIDZHANSKAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, the announcers of the regional television and radio broadcasting committee go on the air daily in two languages. All the settlements of the region have radio rebroadcasting facilities. Almost the whole of the people of the region watch television broadcasts from Moscow via the Orbita satellite system.

The Zionist propagands is flooding the world with falsehoods about all kinds of persecutions of Jews in the Soviet Union. The example of our region easily refutes their calumnies. Like other autonomous regions, it has its representatives in the highest organs of state power--the supreme soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation. Thirty percent of the deputies of the local soviets of people's deputies are citizens of Jewish nationality.

FILM DEPICTS DECISIVE SOVIET ROLE IN WORLD WAR II

LD131742 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--The Soviet television network finished showing today the film "The Great Patriotic War" with the film "The Unknown Soldier." This is a 20-part documentary about the past war, about the feat of arms performed by the Soviet people who brought many countries of Europe freedom from facism. It was produced by Soviet film makers at the suggestion of the air time corporation of the USA. In the United States, where many people do not know about the decisive part played by the Soviet Union in routing fascism, this epic was shown under the title "The Unknown War." The epic is composed chiefly of newsreels shot by Soviet cameramen during the past war as well as sequences shot by foreign film-makers.

It also includes some films taken in our days. Among them is an interview held by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supmeme Soviet. It is incorporated in the film "The Unknown Soldier." Leonid Brezhnev, speaking of the enormous price paid by the peoples of different countries, above all the Soviet people, for the victory over fascism, stressed the need for strengthening peace.

Reminiscences of the war, Brezhnev said, are a call for vigilance against any new machinations by the aggressive forces, "a call for tireless, consistent struggle for stronger peace, for stopping the arms, race, and for peaceful cooperation between states."

The run of the film epic on the Soviet television network has marked a great event in the public, political and cultural life of the Soviet Union. It attracted the attention of millions of televiewers who sent many letters to the central documentary film studio, newspapers and magazines, warmly thanking those who made this film. The last part of the epic, "The Unknown Soldier", is not only a tribute to the memory of the fallen heroes of World War II but also a monument to fifty Soviet cameramen who died on the front during the war and to the film director Roman Karmen, also a war veteran, who was in charge of the work on this film. Roman Karmen did not live to see its premiere. The editing of the "Unknown Soldier" and the speaker's text to it were the last work done by this outstanding documentary film-maker.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD131733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] There will be 21,000 students in higher educational establishments in Azerbaijan this year. The plans for the new year are closely coordinated with the needs of the developing branches of the republic's economy.

Enrollment in the engineering professions--automation, telemechanics, industrial electronics, and so forth--is to increase in particular. This was discussed at a conference of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, which was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED FIGURES

LD130913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin 6 July.

The Order of Lenin and "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal of a Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to M.M Krasnov, full member of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and to Kh.A. Rakhmatulin, department head at Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov State University and academician of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.

The Order of Lenin was conferred upon the writer L.M. Leonov and on N.S. Priyezzhev, first secretary of Ryazanskiy Obkom.

Orders of the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, Friendship of the Peoples and the "Badge of Honor" were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated the comrades on the high awards and wished them good health and great new successes for the good of the socialist motherland.

GEORGIAN CP CRITICIZES PRIVATE PROPERTY TENDENCIES

LD131323 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 July 1979 frontpages a 2,000-word GRUZINFORM item entitled: "Using Public Opinion More Actively To Combat Private Property Tendencies" which reports on a Georgian CP Central Committee discussion of this topic. While the Central Committee reportedly noted that there have been successes in eradicating private property tendencies in Georgia, "these tendencies are still by no means extinct." The item describes opinion polls carried out on the orders of the Georgian CP among members of the community to find out their attitudes to these tendencies. There was reportedly a large gap between "the high percentage of people condemning these tendencies and the low percentage actively combatting them. The Georgian CP Central Committee reportedly ordered party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and other bodies "to take specific measures to intensify the fight against these negative phenomena."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 13, 15 JULY

LD160436 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 and 15 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

13 July

In the Ukraine the secondary sowing of fodder crops occupies about 1 million hectares, which is considerably more than all of last year. Over 2 million hectares are planned. (0500 GMT)

The machine operators of the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast plan to harvest grain on 2 million hectares in 15-20 days. (1200 GMT)

15 July

Volgogradskaya Oblast land cultivators have cut grain on 350,000 hectares. Farms in all rayons are now engaged in reaping. Harvesting aggregates are out working on the fields sown to winter wheat, barley, rye and peas. The Ipatovskiy method is used everywhere. (1750 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kharkovskaya Oblast have completed the harvesting of early grain crops. At the same time, fodders are being procured for livestock breeding. The abundant rains of recent days have made it possible to carry on with post-harvest sowing on a wide front. More than 55,000 hectares of areas from which crops have been harvested have already been sown to millet, corn, oats-peas mixture and sunflower. (1750 GMT)

PROGRESS OF HARVEST WORK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY REPORTED

LD160452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The harvest frontier is being extended; grain cutting has started in the Saratovskaya Oblast, where over 4 million hectares are to be harvested. Work is also starting in the southwest of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in Bryanskaya Oblast in particular.

In Uzbekistan, farms in the Fergana Valley have completed the harvesting of cereals, and farms in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, the republic's largest grain producing oblast, are nearing completion. Farmers in Surkhandarinskaya, Ferganskaya and Kashkadarinskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state in good time and are dispatching grain to procurement centers in accordance with pledges. In the republic as a whole, grain has been threshed on 80 percent of the land. Uzbek farmers have resolved to sell no less than 1 million tons of grain to the state this year.

In the Kuban, work is now concentrated on the delivery of grain to elevators. Every day, over 180,000 tons of grain is sold to the state, consisting mainly of hard and durum wheat strains. Krasnodarskiy Kray farms pledged to sell 4.35 million tons of grain in the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

In Kirgizia, much attention is being devoted to the work of harvest machinery; several teams in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast have increased their rate of working by a third.

Grain is also ripening in the eastern regions. Wheat has eared in northern Kazakhstan and Altayskiy Kray.

Plentiful warm rain has helped the quick development of seedlings into a good harvest in many areas. In Altayskiy Kray, preparations for harvesting are nearing completion and 24,000 grain harvester combines have been made ready, which is over 90 percent of the entire pool.

Machine operators are carrying out harvesting preparations in an organized manner in Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts.

However, there is bad organization and a delay in the preparation of machinery in a number of krays, oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. The repair of machinery is proceeding in a particularly unsatisfactory manner in Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. At a session of the all-union operative headquarters, devoted to securing machinery for harvest work in the east, it was noted that individual works are coping badly with tasks for supply of harvest machinery. The Tula and Krasnoyarsk combine works alone had not dispatched around 6,000 headers for Niva and Sibiryak combines.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 14 July adds that: "The harvesting front has considerably expanded in the past week. Harvesting is now in progress in 11 union republics. Over 1 million hectares in the country have been sown a second time to crops after the first crop has been harvested."]

BRIEFS

COMPUTERS COORDINATE HARVEST DELIVERIES--During the present harvesting season grain will be transported from the threshing floors to the elevators in accordance with computer-calculated timetables in 46 oblasts and krays of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and other republics. Computers are helping to coordinate the work of all links of the harvest production line. Experience shows that this brings an increased vehicle productivity of 30-40 percent. The mathematical program for computers has been drawn up by scientists of the All-Union Management Organization Problems Research Institute of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD]

BELORUSSIAN FARMS RECEIVE HARVESTERS--All farms of Belorussia have received (ZHSK-4-A-M) harvesters. This machine makes it possible to reap lodged and stunted grain in any weather on any field. It is mounted on a Belarus tractor and follows the relief of the land at the preset cutting height. The harvester which is controlled by the tractor driver from his cab reaps and stacks into swatches up to 3 hectares of ripened grain each hour. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD]

PROGRESS OF SALYUT-SOYUZ ORBITAL COMPLEX REPORTED

Medical Check, Experiments

LD131352 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, July 13, TASS-Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, the Soviet cosmonauts working aboard the orbital station, had a medical check up today.

Exploration of reaction of blood circulation has been carried out to determine and to prognose the state of the cosmonauts' cardiovascular system in a long orbital flight. The clinical control was exercised with the help of recording equipment Polynom-2M, Reograph, Beta. Bioelectrical activity of the heart and parametres of external respiration is planned to be held in the afternoon. The cosmonauts today also fulfilled the experment to study the dynamics of a change in the composition of gas medium in the inhabited compartments of the complex.

Yesterday, after the completion of preparatory operations, refuelling of the joint power unit of the station was made. The refuelling process was done on command from the Flight Control Centre and was controlled by the orbital complex crew. According to the cosmonauts' reports and data of the telemetric measurements, the systems of the Salyut-6 station, the Soyuz 34 and Progress-7 spaceships are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well. The programme of work in the near-earth orbit is being implemented successfully.

Refuelling Postponed

LD141314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

["In Orbit Today" feature]

[Text] Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are in their 139th day of orbital flight. By this time their predecessors, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, were already preparing for their return to earth, mothballing the station and placing everything in the transport craft that needed to be returned. The flight of the "Protony" [Lyakhov, Ryumin callsign], however, is continuing.

According to the schedule, today is an active rest day. Ground Control has prepared television programs for transmission aboard the space station. Despite the fact that refuelling had started in preceding days, this work has now been interrupted until Monday.

The cosmonauts are impatiently awaiting the results of their medical examination. This is natural because, after all, ahead of them in a day's time they will be starting to count the orbits and days from the point of the longest stay in space achieved prior to them. The preliminary results of the processing of the incoming telemetry testify to the fact that the crew's physical condition is within the limits predicted by Ground Control. A confident prediction for such long flights, our commentator notes, is a result of the considerable experience ammassed during the functioning on orbit of the Salyut-6 station and its predecessors. It is noteworthy that medical experiments in orbit are now carried out with the use of various types of prescribed exertions for the crew.

Thus, for instance, during yesterday's medical day Ground Control observed the functioning of the heart and lungs and observed the pulse while a cosmonaut was running on the running track and pedalling the cycle ergometer. Similar experiments had been conducted with the crew on the ground prior to the flight. Doctors are now comparing the performances. Their view is that there are virtually no differences. All this is the result of a well thought-out system of preventive measures against the unfavorable effect of weightlessness, which is being carried out in orbit.

140th Day of Orbit

LD151319 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--At 14 hours 54 minutes, Moscow time, today the Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin who work on board the Salyut-Soyuz orbital research complex went beyong the 140-day mark of the stay in orbit. "Lyakhov's and Ryumin's flight is another proof that man can live and work in long-duration space flight and that he can accomplish increasingly complex tasks to control the multi-section orbital complex and to carry out a large amount of diverse technical experiments, scientific observations and research," Pilot-Cosmonaut Alexey Leonov writes today in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The record of stay in orbit--140 days--was recorded on November 2, last year. It belongs to Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. Thirty nine manned spaceships have been launched in the Soviet Union. Forty five Soviet cosmonauts have made space flights. Working together with them were representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, and Bulgaria.

Ryumin Weight Gain

LD131232 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--During the work on board the Salyut-6 station, Valeriy Ryumin put on 700 grams. This is the first case in the history of space research. As a rule, the cosmonauts, while in orbit, lost their weight somewhat and only a few of them managed to keep it unchanged. Specialists at the Moscow Institute of Medical and Biological Problems explain this unusual phenomenon by the fact that on board the Salyut-6 station conditions for life have been created which are close to those on earth. In the opinion of specialists, of primary importance is a wholesome and varied diet. During the first flights, Soviet cosmonauts had a diet of puree-like food in tubes. At present, the space food is almost similar to that on earth. And many of the courses can clearly satisfy even a gourmet. The menu of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, working on board the scientific research orbital complex, includes about 70 products such as meat and dairy products, confectionary, fruits, juices and spices.

The Salyut-6 has facilities for heating up products in aluminium tubes, canned meat and other foods. That is why the cosmonauts get wholesome first and second courses hot. Because of increased physical stresses and duration of flights, the specialists have provided for a diet with more calories for the crew of Salyut-6 bringing the number of kilocalories up to 3,100. This is 300 kilocalories more than on Salyut-4. The automatic transport ship Progress made it possible to supply the cosmonauts with fresh vegetables and fruit. The "earthly" food, intensive physical training and a good psychological atmosphere--all these create conditions for the cosmonauts to keep in good shape both physically and psychologically while in orbit.